FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 021 *2 February 1981*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Urges Western 'Realism' at MBFR [29 Jan] BB 1
WIENER ZEITUNG Reviews MBFR Delegates' Remarks [30 Jan] BB 2
Viliam Roth Comments on U.S. Stand at Madrid CSCE BB 2

ALBANIA

Kosovo Officials Take Part in Trade Discussions B 1
Meeting With Nedin Hoxha B 1
Talk With Deputy Premier Miska B 1
Cami Receives Kosovo Education Delegation B 1
Haxhi Lleshi Receives New Burundi Ambassador B 1

BULGARIA

Reagan Comments on Iran, USSR, SALT II Reported C 1
RABOTNICHESKO DELO on U.S. Hostage Issue [Todorochnev 28 Jan] C 1
Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Society Meeting Held C 2
Dyulgerov Receives Portuguese Communist Visitor C 3
Delegation Ends Visit to Mexico, Protocol Signed C 3
Zhivkov Visits Chavdar General Arts Exhibition C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reportage on Reaction to Polish Developments D 1
Polish Talks Reviewed D 1
Western Exploitation Noted D 1
Polish TU Leaders Questioned D 2
Rightwingers Want Confrontation [Bratislava PRAVDA 29 Jan] D 2
Comment on President Reagan's Press Conference D 4
Reagan Remarks 'Insulting' D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reagan Remarks on Economy, SALT II Noted E 1
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on Limited Nuclear War Doctrine [29 Jan] E 1
Delegation Activities in Beirut Reported E 2
Meeting With Hawi, PLO [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 Jan] E 2
Meeting With Jumblatt [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 Jan] E 2
Prominent Figures Attend Farewell for FRG's Gaus [DPA] E 3
Shipping Services Agreement With Cuba Reported E 3
Briefs: Maritime Transport With USSR; Power Output E 3

HUNGARY

Radio Reports Polish Government-Solidarity Accord F 1
Trade Unions on Purpose of Solidarity in Poland F 1
Council Chairmen Discuss Labor Issues, Management F 1
USSR Willing To Talk Despite Reagan Comments F 2
Reagan Press Conference, Policy of Linkage Decried F 2
Reagan Should Avoid Propaganda, Seek Understanding F 3
Trade Exchange Agreement With GDR Reported F 4

POLAND

Government, Solidarity Reach Accord; Strike Suspended G 1
Agreement on Saturdays, Media G 1
Barecki on Agreement G 1
Communique on Meeting G 3
Solidarity's Gwiazda on Outcome G 4
Walesa on Talks, Rural TU G 5
Solidarity Consultative Commission Meets on Talks G 6
Resolution on Session G 6
Walesa Press Conference G 7
Solidarity Spokesman on Talks G 9
Gdansk MKZ 'Partially Satisfied' G 9
Chief Prosecutor's Warning on Punishable Offenses G 9
Further Reportage on Strikes, Protest Actions G 10
Various Strikes 30 Jan G 10
'Many' Plants Work Saturday G 11
Rural TU Members Continue Swidnica Hunger Strike G 11
Strike Continue 2 Feb G 12
Rzeszow Group Continues Sit-In Strike; Talks Begin G 12
Commission, TU Meet G 12
Some Bielsko Enterprises End Strike; Council Meets G 12
Report on Council Meeting G 13
General Strike Continues in Podbeskidy Region G 13
Jelenia Gora Update; Government Commission Expected G 13
No Strike After Agreement G 14
TU Resolution Suspends Strikes G 15
Government-TU Talks Continue G 15
Jelenia Gora Publishing Workers Announce Sit-In G 16
Zielona Gora Printers Announce Strike Alert G 16
Commentaries on Strike Situation, Agreement G 16
Poland at 'Crossroads' [Branski] G 16
Comment on Social Tension G 17
Limits on Solidarity G 18
Cood Will Not Enough G 19
Comment on Solidarity Good Will G 20
Solidarity Railroad Commission, Government Meet G 21
Print Workers Solidarity Elects New Chairman G 21
Report on Former Jastrzebie MKR Chairman, Problems G 21
NSZZ Solidarity Silesia Board Established G 22
ZYCIE WARSZAWY on Registration of Managers' Union G 22
Gorski on 'Difficult' Talks With Lodz Students G 23
Local Farm Director Rejects Workforce Demands G 23
TRYBUNA LUDU on Implementation of Gdansk Accord [28 Jan] G 24
Olszowski Attends Lodz Party Committee Meeting G 25
'No Confidence' Vote Proposed G 25

TRYBUNA LUDU Stresses Primacy of PZPR in Country G 25
Circles Seeking Anarchy Not to West's Taste G 26
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI]
Enemies of Detente Seek To Destabilize Country G 26
[TRYBUNA LUDU]
LE FIGARO on 'Anarchy,' Possible Government Change G 27
[Margueritte, 29 Jan]

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Goes to Timisoara To Meet SFRY Leaders H 1
Arrival Ceremony
Ceausescu Meets With Finnish CP Official H 2
Romanian-Soviet Friendship Treaty Marked H 3
Aurel Duma in Sweden, Talks With Wikstrom H 3
Officials Meet With Visiting Indian Oil Minister H 3
Burtica Receives, Talks With Cuban Official H 4
Vienna Embassy Cryptographer Defection Reported H 4
[Vienna KURIER 30 Jan]

YUGOSLAVIA

Reagan Remarks 'Iced' With Cold War Tones I 1
Sundic Sees 'New Crisis' I 1
Sundic Views Polish Situation, 'Last Warning' I 2
'Intervention Through Coercion' Possible in Poland I 3
[Zlatanovic]
Polish Government, Trade Union Agreement Reported I 4
Trade Protocol With USSR for 1981 Signed I 4
CPCZ's Kempny Visits Iskra Factory in Kranj I 5
[BORBA 29 Jan]
Dimitrijevic Views Nonalignment, Kampuchea, Egypt I 5
Vrhovec Receives Visiting Indonesian Official I 6
Protocol Signed With Italy on Municipalities I 6
Turkey's Evren Cited on Bilateral Relations I 7
Libyan Delegation Visits Bosnia-Hercegovina I 7
Dolanc: Public Debate Needed Before Congress I 7
LCY Holds Meeting on Territorial Defense Work I 8
Mojsov Attends Kumonovo Garrison Conference I 9
Mojsov Holds Talks With Skopje Army Officers I 9
Bosnia-Hercegovina Defense Council Discusses Laws I 10
Kosovo SAWP Conference Holds Session on Defense I 10
Reserve Officers Federation Elects Benc President I 11
Official Explains Country's 1981 Energy Plan I 11
[POLITIKA 28 Jan]
Further Report I 12
Need for Greater Exports From Kosovo Stressed I 12
[Studenica in RILINDJA 26 Jan]
Briefs: Macedonian Veterans' Association President I 12

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND URGES WESTERN 'REALISM' AT MBFR

AU301623 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jan 81 p 6

[Commentary by M. A.: "On the Eve of the 23d Round of the Vienna Disarmament Talks: The Ball Is in the West's Court"]

[Text] Today, Thursday, the 23d round of the negotiations on a mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe will begin at the Vienna Hofburg Palace. Participants in these talks include 17 European countries as well as the United States and Canada.

In his speech before the diplomatic corps at the start of the new year Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, stressed that the GDR emphatically advocates that "the Vienna talks be used, in the spirit of genuine progress, for military detente." All other participating socialist countries are likewise willing to work consistently and in line with the principles of reciprocity and undiminished security to reduce the high military potentials in Central Europe. This is all the more important because a tangible result in Vienna, especially at this particular time, would be a valuable contribution toward improving the international climate.

Together with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries the GDR has lived up to this political responsibility in the past few years. Since the beginning of the negotiations no year has passed without important proposals, no round without active endeavors by the socialist countries aimed at achieving progress. Thus only last year new, far-reaching compromise offers were submitted to the West. Moreover, the unilateral withdrawal of Soviet troops and arms from the GDR, completed in August 1980 ahead of schedule, was without precedent.

The proposals of the socialist countries of 10 July and 13 November 1980 primarily provide for the withdrawal, in addition to the troops already withdrawn, of another 20,000 Soviet soldiers provided that the United States reduces its troops stationed in West Europe by 13,000 men. At the same time the armed forces of the other directly participating countries (GDR, Polish People's Republic, CSSR, FRG, Great Britain, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Canada) are to be "frozen" between this first reduction phase and a second one to follow 3 years later.

With these initiatives the platform for drafting and concluding a first reduction agreement, a platform established by the earlier proposals of the participating socialist countries, has been further broadened.

In view of all that, the attitude of the NATO countries in Vienna is all the more worrying. They have not only evaded a constructive reply to the socialist countries' proposals, but also exacerbated the negotiating situation by artificially constructing obstacles and constantly making new preliminary conditions. The reasons are obvious. The NATO policy of intensified armament and military detente are and will remain incompatible. This is precisely why the participating Western countries will have to put up with the questions of how and when they intend at long last to fulfill the committments regarding military detente and disarmament in Europe which they adopted in the Helsinki Final Act and at the Vienna negotiations.

As an analysis of the positions in the 22nd round has shown, mutually acceptable solutions for quite a few elements of a first reduction agreement are within reach owing to the socialist countries' readiness for compromise. It is the political readiness on the part of the West that has been lacking so far in concluding such an agreement.

It is now up to the West to come round to a realistic position in Vienna.

WIENER ZEITUNG REVIEWS MBFR DELEGATES' REMARKS

AU301035 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 30 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] After the first session of the 23d round of the negotiations on a troop reduction in Central Europe, Polish chief delegate Tadeusz Strulak, in a remarkably conciliatory and businesslike tone, stressed the East's willingness to achieve a reduction agreement by means of a compromise. He added that the Eastern side also continues to be "open for talks" regarding the controversial issue of the Warsaw Pact troop strength. But U.S. press spokesman William Davis, who spoke on behalf of the NATO countries and reported on the speech delivered by the Netherlands chief delegate Ambassador Willem J. de Vos, again declared that genuine progress at the Vienna negotiations can be achieved only if agreement can be reached about the Eastern troop strength and about the accompanying control measures that are to be adopted.

VILIAM ROTH COMMENTS ON U.S. STAND ON MADRID CSCE

LD012114 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Let us remind ourselves that in Madrid the first week of the second stage of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has ended. The question raised most often among observers was whether the stance of the American delegation would change following Ronald Reagan's inauguration as U.S. President. Implicit in this question were, naturally, hopes for a more constructive course of action by American diplomats in Madrid, where the most important problems of peaceful coexistence between the countries that signed the Final Act in Helsinki are being discussed. The continuing effort of the American delegation to maintain the confrontation character of the talks at the Madrid meeting has been noted by Viliam Roth, our editor, and this is what he says:

[Begin recording] It is a known fact that President Ronald Reagan availed himself of the services of the chief of the U.S. delegation, who had been appointed under President Carter's administration, and that Max Kampelman has not retreated at all from the aggressive anti-Soviet and antisocialist practice in which he was engaged during the first stage of the Madrid meeting. Moreover, President Reagan still has to give his own answer to the interested public and political officials of the signatory countries of the Final Act on how the United States means to respect the Final Act under his administration --that is, if we do not take as his indirect and involuntary answer the sharp anti-Soviet tone of his first press conference in this most responsible office. The fact is, nonetheless, that the anti-Soviet tone and content of his words implied sufficiently what the American delegation has in effect been doing in Madrid: that the United States remains surprisingly deaf to the key question of the Madrid meeting, that is, progress from political relaxation to military relaxation made possible by the initiative of the socialist countries. If President Reagan judged the successes to date of the process of relaxation by the old-new anticommunist thesis--that this has been for the Soviet Union and the socialist countries an advantageous one-way street, securing not the vital interests of the nations of the world but allegedly Soviet expansionist aims and the export of revolution--we cannot truly envisage that the United States will join the realistic voices of many of its Atlantic allies and agree to the convocation of a conference on military relaxation and disarmament in Europe. [End recording]

This observation would, however, be incomplete if we did not recall, on the basis of the atmosphere of the first week of the Madrid meeting, an important circumstance: that the American disregard for the interests of European nations to live in peace and in an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation, has met with their active protest, and this should be heard [word indistinct] in Madrid.

KOSOVO OFFICIALS TAKE PART IN TRADE DISCUSSIONS

Meeting With Nedin Hoxha

AU282028 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, received Riza Sapundzija, deputy chairman of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and Saljajdin Jadrasi, provincial secretary for economy, on 28 January. During the meeting, opinions were exchanged on the further development of trade exchange between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Taking part in the meeting were Gani Qemo, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Myrteza Sinoimeri, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Justin Papajorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also present was Branko Komatina, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Today, Riza Sapundzija, deputy chairman of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and Saljajdin Jadrasi, provincial secretary for economy, visited the "Enver Hoxha tractor combine" with the exhibition "Albania Today," and the gallery of figurative arts.

Talk With Deputy Premier Miska

AU311957 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Pali Miska, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Riza Sapundzija, deputy chairman of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and Saljajdin Jadrasi, provincial secretary for the economy. The meeting was also attended by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Reiz Malile. Branko Komatina, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Yugoslavia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present at the meeting.

CAMI RECEIVES KOSOVO EDUCATION DELEGATION

AU312010 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami this evening received the delegation of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, headed by the president of the academy, Prof Idriz Ajeti. The meeting, which passed in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, was also attended by Prof Aleks Buda, chairman of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and others. Spasoje Tuniq, adviser of the SFRY Embassy in Tirana, was also present.

HAXHI LLESHI RECEIVES NEW BURUNDI AMBASSADOR

AU242015 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Clement Sambira, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Burundi to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials.

The ceremony was attended by Foreign Minister Nesti Nase; Xhafer Spahiu, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Bashkim Pitarka, director of the Second Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the protocol branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

REAGAN COMMENTS ON IRAN, USSR, SALT II REPORTED

AU302012 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Ronald Reagan has held his first press conference as President of the United States. The introductory part of the conference was devoted to the state of the U.S. economy in which he enumerated a number of approved and planned measures aimed at struggling against inflation. The President further replied to questions dealing primarily with foreign policy.

In connection with U.S.-Iranian relations, Reagan said that the United States is now involved in analyzing the agreement between the former administration and Iran in order to establish whether this document was in conformity with international and U.S. law.

Touching on the policy with the Soviet Union, Reagan presumed a number of premediated distortions in assessing the aims and nature of Soviet international activity. He stated that detente has so far only been a one-way street which the Soviet Union has used to pursue its own aims and also that detente has been more advantageous for the Soviet Union than for the United States.

The President further deliberated in an unworthy manner on a certain perfidiousness in Soviet policy, ascribing global and hegemonic aspirations to it.

As far as one of the most important problems is concerned--SALT II--the President evidently distorted the essence of this issue. He asserted that in its present form the treaty contributes to increasing rather than limiting strategic armaments and thus called for new negotiations to be carried out. The main thing in these negotiations should be not to discuss the conditions for limiting the arms race, but to link these problems with other concominant aspects.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON U.S. HOSTAGE ISSUE

AU301424 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jan 81 p 7

[New York correspondent Georgi Todorochnev report: "Hostages to Militarist Goals"]

[Text] "A carefully coordinated campaign to sow hatred and feelings of revenge has been organized in the United States in order to fan military hysteria. The 52 hostages are still the hostages of the most aggressive militarist and expansionist forces in the U.S. big business circles and of the politicians."

Thus, the DAILY WORLD observer (Konrad Komorovski) describes the present, fierce anti-Iranian political and psychological campaign conducted in the United States, which has reached its climax in the exploitation by the reactionary forces and the monopolist mass media of the American people's feelings about the return of the 52 former hostages.

In trying to provoke waves of chauvinism, based on emotional grounds, the campaign is pursuing the goal of whitewashing the policy of Washington in its relations with the former Iranian shah and the tremendous economic, military and police assistance rendered to his repressive regime. The campaign serves to justify the militarist measures of the Carter administration in the Persian Gulf area and the military landing which took place last year. The campaign serves to create an atmosphere favorable to eventually revising the agreement on the hostages' release, which was reached with the help of the Algerian Government. The campaign serves as an opportunity for the large U.S. banks to continue to retain billions of dollars in Iranian deposits. The campaign serves the goal of creating and keeping up military hysteria in the country and orienting foreign policy toward militarist goals.

It is by no means coincidental that two resolutions have already been submitted to the U.S. Congress demanding revision of the agreement, while Howard Baker, leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, declared that he will organize a congressional investigation on the question of the hostages "brutal treatment." Appeals are being made in interviews and editorials for "military-punitive measures" against Iran.

Closely guarded, the former hostages have been transferred from the military hospital in Wiesbaden (FRG) to an area of the U.S. West Point Military Academy. They are being exploited by the monopolist press and have become the objects of unrestrained commercializing. Their feelings, including their relations with their relatives, are subjected to heavy pressure in order to extract "confessions" and to involve them in statements about the way they were treated in Iran. Individual scientists and public figures have raised their voice in warning about the noisy campaign and the heavy consequences it might entail for the hostages themselves. Charles (Sigley), a professor of psychology warned that sometimes "prisoners of war" and "military heroes," terms which are now being applied to the hostages, "are not accurate words for their specific experiences and are likely to confuse them." The terms are inaccurate from the legal and also from the psychological point of view, Donald (Lundy), professor from Stanford University declared.

Certain U.S. religious leaders are pointing out that the facts about "maltreatment" of the hostages in Iran are untrue. Pastor John (Walsh), chaplain of the Princeton University church, who visited the hostages three times in Tehran, declared that the priests, diplomats and Red Cross members who saw the conditions under which the hostages were kept with their own eyes are contradicting the statements carried in the press. (Durrel Rupier), a Catholic priest who visited the hostages twice stated that he was personally convinced of their acceptable treatment. Last Christmas, U.S. television organized a special program in which a film of most hostages was shown greeting their relatives, and the relatives themselves admitted that they looked well. The initial reports coming from Algiers and Wiesbaden, before the hostages were isolated by U.S. officials, also mentioned their good condition.

"Throughout this entire difficult experience we often spoke about the hostages and called them innocent victims," William (Howard), the chairman of the U.S. National Council of Churches, stated. "Those of us who agreed with that description must now ask themselves whether we do not all share a common responsibility in this great failure, in this national conspiracy with the deceased shah of Iran--whether it is conscious, or unconscious."

The pastor continued his sermon as follows: "Only a week ago the U.S. Government resumed its assistance to the El Salvador regime, which is oppressing the people's will. Now that the racist South African Government is once more rejecting the settlement of the Namibian question, you see how the U.S. administration is voting against the sanctions of the UN Security Council...there is no need to enumerate the U.S. Government's relations with the repressive regimes of Asia, Africa and Latin America. These relations provoke incredible human suffering...."

BULGARIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETING HELD

AU301310 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] A plenum opened at the Sofia Georgi Kirkov Hall today organized by the All-National Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Society Committee. The plenum was attended by Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and honorary chairman of the all-national committee; by Dimitur Dimitrov, head of the "people's councils and mass organizations" department of the BCP Central Committee, and by other officials.

Among those attending is the delegation of the Soviet Association of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, headed by Yuriy Bernov, deputy chairman of the association presidium.

Nencho Stanev, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian All-National Committee of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Society, read a report on the activities of the all-national committee and of the regional Bulgarian-Soviet committees, since the fourth national conference of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship movement. Yuriy Bernov delivered a greetings address on behalf of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society in the USSR.

DYULGEROV RECEIVES PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST VISITOR

AU311929 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia, 31 Jan (BTA)--Mr Albano Nunes, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal and chief of "international" department of the CC of the party was on a brief working visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, from January 20 through 31. The guest was received by Mr Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the BCP CC. During the talks that were held the readiness of the two parties was confirmed to continue to develop and deepen their fraternal relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The concrete forms of cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Portuguese communist parties in 1981 were specified.

DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO MEXICO, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU301940 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The Bulgarian Government delegation's visit to Mexico has ended. The delegation led by Andrey Lukanov met Francisco Rebago Merino, minister of agriculture and hydraulic resources, and Ruben Figueroa, governor of the state of Guerrero. During the talks, the successful fulfillment of the program of agroindustrial projects in the state of Guerrero being built with Bulgarian assistance was established. The possibilities for building further joint projects--mainly agricultural ones--in the other states of the country were also discussed.

During the visit, Tekhnoimport and the Mexican financial-industrial association COMEX signed a protocol on delivering Bulgarian technology and equipment for the building of a joint enterprise for the production of antibiotics in Mexico.

ZHIVKOV VISITS CHAVDAR GENERAL ARTS EXHIBITION

AU311931 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, visited the Chavdar general arts exhibition today. Todor Zhivkov was welcomed by Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug Party Committee; Peyu Berbenliev, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture; and by party and state leaders of Sofia Okrug and Botevgrad. The exhibition is organized by the Committee for Culture, the Bulgarian Painters Union and the Sofia Okrug Party Committee and is one of the bright manifestations of Bulgarian socialist art on the eve of the 12th BCP Congress and during the celebration connected with the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. The general arts exhibition was opened by the people's painter, Prof Svetlin Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Painters Union.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his satisfaction with the exhibition and wished the participants further creative success. The first party and state leader also met the party, state and social leadership of the Botevgrad conurbation system.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO POLISH DEVELOPMENTS

Polish Talks Reviewed

LD311802 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] The results of the talks held between Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and the leadership of Walesa's so-called trade unions have been made public in Poland. Pavel Kopecky, our special correspondent in Warsaw, has sent us the following telephone dispatch on the matter:

[Begin recording] Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, had talks last night with representatives of the so-called independent trade union Solidarity. The subject of their talks was the ultimate demands of Walesa's trade unions. Despite the very complicated and difficult economic situation, their leadership has pushed through a cut in work time. Three Saturdays will be free and one will be a work day. They have also pushed through certain other political demands, which concern above all the publication of a weekly of this independent trade union and access to state-owned communication media.

Although the leadership of Walesa's trade union had pledged that it will fulfill the provisions of the agreements made last August in the coastal regions of Poland act in accordance with the regulations in operation, it has up to now always violated them and by its actions has been increasing tension in the country. Some foreign observers here in Warsaw point to the fact that Walesa has not given any guarantees that would justify one concluding that strikes in certain Polish plants will be terminated.

The fact is that lower segments of Walesa's trade unions have continued to organize strikes and have not responded to Walesa's appeal made the day before yesterday to stop their strike activities.

This has been confirmed today by reports coming from the Bielsko and Jelenia Gora voivodships. In the Bielsko voivodship a general strike has been going on for as long as 5 days and the social and economic life in the whole region has been paralyzed to a considerable degree. In Jelenia Gora workers continue in their readiness to strike and in major plants sit-in strikes are taking place. The situation therefore continues to be tense. The majority of the people have welcomed the results of the talks between the government and the so-called independent trade unions, and expect that the leadership of Walesa's trade unions will stop organizing any further provocative actions. The fact is that the majority of people desire calm and order. [end recording]

Western Exploitation Noted

LD011050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Western ideologists invented a pertinent ideological model for the events in Poland. They, typically, called them: disassembly of socialism. And other circles have immediately tried to make this a reality.

It must be said that they found good ground for this among the members of the Walesa's so-called trade unions center. Last week showed that these so-called trade union members are increasingly going back on the agreements signed in Gdansk last year and are placing their hopes on strikes as a tool of pressure. They are also placing their hopes in destabilization and increasing of tension.

Yesterday's agreement between the government and the leaders of Solidarity is another evidence of this.

There, the leadership of Walesa's so-called trade unions finally pushed through a shortening of working time and also some political demands in spite of the fact that the economic situation in Poland is very difficult anyhow and is continuously worsening. But as for guarantees that after fulfilling these ultimative demands they will not ask for more--no one makes mention of these.

And another, no less important factor: there are no guarantees that all regional organizations will respect the new agreements. The authority of its leadership is, to some extent, crumbling as is documented by continuing strikes in some voivodships.

So, the sole alternative for the further development of socialist renovation in Poland can only be the one mentioned in the recent declaration of the Polish Government: stop all actions which worsen the current situation, and concentrate on peaceful work for society. This will be the best answer also to the forces in the West which want to take advantage of the situation in Poland against socialism and detente.

Polish TU Leaders Questioned

LD021012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Frantisek Sojka, our resident correspondent in Warsaw, is now ready to give us the latest report on development of the situation in Poland:

The planned general strike has been postponed for the time being and the so-called independent trade unions organization Solidarity has accepted the results of the talks with the government as, and I quote, another stage of the struggle for realization of its demands.

At yesterday's meeting of the statewide coordinating commission of Walesa's trade union, the demand for broader access to Polish information media and support for establishment of a trade union of private farmers was given especially strong emphasis. Instead of a general strike, originally scheduled to take place on 3 February, the Solidarity leadership was urged to organize actions in support of registering of the private farmers' trade union. Lech Walesa, the leader, did not even exclude the possibility that collectives of individual plants and the leadership of regional organizations may decide on further measures, and he refused to accept responsibility for the continuing strikes in some Polish regions where allegedly totally different, specific problems are at issue.

Such an attitude, however, merely provides justification for the question: Who are the leaders of Solidarity in fact representing when strikes still continue in some places in Poland and when it is still not clear now how far the agreements concluded with Solidarity provide guarantees that the deepening process of destabilization, caused by strikes and acts of pressure by the so-called independent trade unions, will be halted.

Rightwingers Want Confrontation

AU301240 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Jan 81 p 7

[Pavol Minarik commentary in the "Word on Events" column: "What They Are Truly Concerned With"]

[Text] After us, the deluge! This is the principle followed by the antisocialist forces in Poland. Today they are drilling holes--publicly, and with appropriate hue and cry--in the ship on which Poles are floating on the stormy waters of political events.

These people, carried to the surface by a wave of dissatisfaction with the economic situation in the country, are trying to divert the Polish ship from the route of socialist renewal at any price, and to bring it to noncommunist shores. They are the people we have mentioned time and again in reports or commentaries--people like Moczulski, Kuron, Michnik, Plonska and others.

The howling of antisocialist breakers in the PRR has a beneficial effect on the ears of strategists of the "rollback" of communism; it corresponds to their illusions about a possible opportunity for them in the East. The wishes of Western anticommunism do not surprise us. However, without harboring any illusions about them, one is staggered by the amount of cynicism and adventurism shown by the domestic antisocialist also-ideologists, who present themselves as "defenders of democracy and of the Polish workers' interests."

The storm of last year's events has brought the so-called new independent "Solidarity" trade unions to the surface. The rats infected by the germ of anticommunism quickly started to make their nest on this new "ship" in Poland's political life. Some of them are trying to get as close as possible to the captain's bridge. Others, as happens in such ports, have moved to other ships and are beginning to spread the anticommunist infection from there. The hope that the leaders of so-called "Solidarity" will devote their attention to this threat and carry out the inevitable disinfection has so far remained a mere hope.... Otherwise the situation reigning today in Poland could not have occurred. Contrary to commonsense, a wave of some kind of warning strikes, provoked by the leadership of so-called "Solidarity," has again broken out in certain areas of the country. These strikes have long since ceased to be the last weapon of the so-called independent trade union; they are increasingly becoming the main method for extorting the realization of diverse provocative political demands aimed against the PZPR and the political system of the socialist state (for instance, they demand the release from custody of such open enemies of Poland as Moczulski and others). The elements of economic, political and moral anarchy are penetrating more and more frequently, and to an increasing extent, into the creative renewal process in the country, the Polish newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote, among other things, this Tuesday. The "warning" strikes, the escalation of demands, the loud antistate campaign, the growing aggressiveness of the territorial links of so-called "Solidarity" toward state and administrative bodies, demagagy--and frequently even arrogance or psychic terror--in "pushing through the rights" and "defending the interests" of members of the so-called independent trade unions--all this can yield no good, the newspaper stressed.

The impression is created that at present they are mainly concerned not with cutting down the working hours to 40 hours a week, nor with the chosen method of consultations--for which the Polish Government is being reproached by the antisocialist rightwingers of so-called "Solidarity"--and not even with some other specific matters, but with consciously striving for a confrontation and for evoling tension. In brief, for any pretext for a strike, for pressure, conflicts and unrest. Even should the government comply with the unrealistic demand and declare all Saturdays work-free days (which is impossible, because the PRR's national income would be reduced by Z75 billion), no guarantee exists that the antisocialist forces would not immediately come out with other demands.

The present developments in the land of our northern neighbor--Poland, indicate that the main aim of the efforts developed by the rightwing-oriented part of so-called "Solidarity," efforts unambiguously directed by antisocialist circles, could be to show who is the true ruler in Poland.

The fact that Poland cannot afford to continue paying the daily rising cost of the destabilized rhythm of life in which it has been wallowing these 7 months, obviously does not trouble the bosses of so-called independent trade unions.

So far they have not wanted to grasp that today Polish society needs, above all, to renew working discipline and order. However, they are obviously not much concerned about that, because it is becoming increasingly obvious that they are not concerned about the working people's true interests, to which they are constantly referring, but only anxious to preserve the crippling atmosphere, tensions and political pressure. The sooner the broadest possible circles of Polish communists and other working people grasp this, the better it will be.

COMMENT ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE

LD302038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Jiri Cedrovsky commentary: "The First Words and Steps of the New American President Ronald Reagan"]

[Text] The first press conference of the new American President was followed with great interest and understandable curiosity. But to be quite candid, what Reagan said can be summed up briefly as follows:

The less specific the President was, the louder he talked. Whenever Reagan spoke about domestic policy, he resorted to cries, slogans and expressions which one would expect at mass rallies. He admitted that the economic situation in the United States is bad. He listed inflation, recession, unemployment, declining productivity, trade deficit and debts. But he did not tell his fellow-citizens how the administration intends to tackle these problems. Instead, Reagan offered a potpourri of promises, jingoism, references to great American ideals and a statement by which his near namesake Secretary of the Treasury Regan has become known: Do not expect any miracles from me. Despite this the American President did not omit to state, as he did at his inauguration, that all successes must be ascribed exclusively to him and all mistakes to the former Carter administration.

Reagan's voice became even louder when he talked about foreign policy, and it literally thundered when he discussed future relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. This led a REUTER correspondent to make the following observation: No American President in the past 25 years has made such sharp anti-Soviet attacks as Ronald Reagan.

But even the convulsions of Reagan's vocal chords and his lungs' excessive capacity did not manage to conceal the shakiness of the new American President's arguments and the shortcomings and gaps in his thinking about foreign policy. Journalists were skeptical when Reagan claimed that relaxation of tension had been advantageous only to the Soviet Union. This idea, which belongs to the hoary lexicon of reactionary propagandists, has been refuted even by Reagan's political colleagues. Its nonsensicalness has been admitted by former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and by many American congressmen and senators. And Reagan himself did not look terribly creditable in the press conference hall when he interspersed his sharp anti-Soviet attacks with sentences about restoring dialogue with the Soviet Union. Many of those present at the press conference could still hear the words of his secretary of state, Haig, words about the need for maintaining relations with the Soviet Union every day and every hour.

Surveying the world map, we can see that Reagan did not adopt a clear-cut stance on a number of problems in Asia, Africa or Latin America, and when he did he replaced fact with rhetoric or with very hazy and general notions. To a question on what he thought about the American-Iranian agreement concerning the released hostages and compensation to Iran, Reagan replied that he intends to observe it when it is confirmed that its paragraphs accord with both international and American laws.

And here the thought must quite logically come to mind: Is Reagan leaving the door open to abrogate the agreement in the future, or is he such an idealist as to believe that international and American laws complement each other? After all, experience shows the opposite to be the case.

After the 20 January inauguration, yesterday's press conference was the second public appearance by the new American President, and like the first, yesterday's appearance indicates that a man has come into the White House who is beginning his career as President. But enormous responsibility is linked with being president of the United States, and to both Reagan and his predecessor the following is applicable: It is never a good thing when responsibility becomes the victim of a career.

Reagan Remarks 'Insulting'

LD302032 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Ivan Horsky commentary]

[Text] Ronald Reagan appeared at his press conference as a hard politician, a fact which, after all, he set himself in his program. But what was surprising was the manner he used to do so. The insulting words he used about Soviet foreign policy surprised even many Western journalists. For instance, the correspondent of the British agency REUTER noted that not a single American president in the past 25 years used such sharp anti-Soviet attacks. Let us listen to Reagan's words:

[Begin recording in English fading to Slovak translation] So far detente has been a one-way street which the Soviet Union has used for its own advantage and for its own aims to export revolution to the whole world, while it has developed its own political morality which allows it even to mislead.

Such a gross distortion of the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR, which reminds one of the Cold War period, is to be considered as characteristic, an attempt repeated at the start of office of almost every new president to submit the Soviet leadership to some sort of a test of strength. History has shown more than convincingly that it is a futile attempt.

It would, however, be a mistake to believe that it is merely a spectacle for the American public. Up to a point it is a manifestation of a return to what is known as the policy of linkage, that is a policy which subjects the development of Soviet-American relations to the behavior of the USSR in the world--or, more accurately, a policy which demands Soviet foreign political concessions. But such a patronizing attitude is--in a possible but for the world most necessary dialogue of the two militarily most powerful countries--highly offensive and harmful. Both sides must discuss questions of disarmament and detente on a world scale on the basis of parity which has been created throughout the years and which has been confirmed in documents.

True, Reagan admitted this fact but his interpretation sounded as if the United States has first to catch up with the USSR in the sphere of strategic arms before sitting at the table of deliberations. Meanwhile, the reverse is the truth, because in the last report of former Defense Secretary Harold Brown to Congress, he notes that the strategic potential of the two countries is roughly balanced, while the United States possesses a supremacy over the USSR in the number of warheads in a proportion of nine to seven, and according to other experts, even of nine to six.

Reagan's--let us hope only initial--slamming of the door testifies, however, to a persistence of a sharp anti-Soviet course and even to its hardening, strongly reminiscent of the already mentioned period of the Cold War. But the balance of forces today in the world does not admit similar practices. The oft-repeated readiness of the Soviet Government to hold talks with the new American administration on the basis of admission of equality signaled this fact more than clearly.

REAGAN REMARKS ON ECONOMY, SALT II NOTED

LD301340 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] U.S. President Reagan held his first press conference last night at which he dealt with both domestic and foreign issues. He was forced to admit that the economic convulsions which have been confronting the United States for years cannot be eliminated in either weeks or months. First, as he said, it is necessary to control the inflationary monster. In order to fight the national debt it is necessary to make unprecedented reductions, mainly in the social sphere.

Reagan said in the foreign-political part of his press conference that he categorically rejects the SALT II agreement reached with the Soviet Union. He said that future disarmament talks depend on unilateral concessions by the USSR.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ON LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR DOCTRINE

AU301809 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jan 81 p 6

[Article by Dr Jochen Reinert: "Readers Ask: What Is the Meaning of the 'Limited Nuclear War' Doctrine?"]

[Text] Our reader Herbert Steinhauf from Berlin-Friedrichshain would like to know what NATO understands by a "limited nuclear war?"

The concept for "limited nuclear war" has recently appeared more and more frequently in the usage of Western mass media after U.S. imperialism proclaimed a "new nuclear strategy" in August 1980. This "nuclear strategy of the eighties" that NATO's nuclear planning group has in the meantime raised to the official nuclear arms doctrine of the aggressive pact was created under the term "Presidential Directive 59." According to the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, this directive aims at a transition from the "mass destruction" of Soviet densely populated centers" to "selective strikes" against military and civilian targets. This new strategy, so the imperialist opinion makers are trying to suggest, makes possible a "limited nuclear war" that "keeps damages within limits" and that makes the inferno nothing short of "humane."

What hypocrisy, what misanthropy! Not to mention the fact that even "selective" strikes involve mass destruction, it is inherent in the mechanism of a nuclear war that the employment of nuclear weapons escalates almost automatically. A speech by former U.S. Defense Secretary Brown at the Naval Academy did not lack any clarity in this respect either: "We know that an operation that may begin as an allegedly limited and controlled strike could very well expand into a comprehensive nuclear war--and in my opinion it also probably would."

What then are the real objectives of Directive 59? Their main purport consists in making acceptable--by cynically propagating the limited employment of nuclear weapons--a nuclear war to the public opinion of the imperialist states. At the same time Directive 59 has opened up almost unlimited opportunities to the military industrial complex for the extremely profitable production of new nuclear arms carriers which shall safeguard a "first strike capacity." Thus, U.S. imperialism and NATO are less concerned about a "limited nuclear war" than about an unlimited nuclear arms race.

This dangerous concept is running into an increasingly stronger opposition among the world public. Thus, in addition to Finnish President Dr Kekkonen and Dr Mau, secretary general of the Lutheran World Federation, 26 members of the U.S. House of Representatives and 40 U.S. Nobel Prize winners have emphatically objected to this adventurous concept.

DELEGATION ACTIVITIES IN BEIRUT REPORTED

Meeting With Hawi, PLO

AU301100 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jan 81 pp 1, 2

[ADN report: "Meeting With General Secretary of Lebanese Communist Party: Georges Hawi Receives GDR National Council Delegation in Beirut"]

[Text] Beirut (ADN)--The delegation of the National Council of the GDR National Front under the leadership of Vice President Werner Kirchhoff, candidate member of the SED Central Committee, had a cordial meeting with Georges Hawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party in Beirut on Tuesday.

The Lebanese politician and the GDR guest conducted a comradely exchange of views about the most recent developments in the Arab region and about current international problems. The interlocutors noted that a tense situation has developed in the world as a result of the policy of confrontation and increased armament pursued by imperialism. They underscored the need for joint struggle by all progressive and peace-loving forces against this imperialist course, to preserve peace and continue the international detente process. They endorsed the convening of an international conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Georges Hawi and Werner Kirchhoff noted with concern that the situation in the Middle East has further exacerbated. The continuing Israeli attacks on the south of Lebanon and the repeated reactionary plots against the unity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon are evidence of that.

Werner Kirchhoff underscored the solidaristic affinity of the GDR pepole with the struggle of the progressive and national forces of Lebanon to preserve the country's national interests. He gave an account of the great achievements of the GDR working people in preparing for the 10th SED Congress.

On the same day the National Council delegation was also received by 'Abd ar-Rahman Mohamed al-Labban, Lebanese minister of labor and social affairs.

The delegation had a friendly meeting with leading PLO representatives. A comprehensive exchange of ideas took place between Werner Kirchhoff and Yasir 'abd Rabbuh, member of the PLO Executive Committee, on issues of mutual interest.

The head of the GDR delegation reaffirmed the solidarity of the GDR people with the Arab people of Palestine in their struggle to assert their legitimate national rights, including the right to return to their homeland and to found an independent Palestinian state under PLO leadership.

Yasir 'abd Rabbuh was grateful for the consistent support for the just struggle of his people. He affirmed the firm affinity of the countries of the Palestinian revolution with the countries of the socialist community and with all progressive forces throughout the world.

Meeting With Jumblatt

AU301745 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jan 81 p 1

[ADN Report: "Solidaristic Affinity With the Lebanese People: National Council Delegation Visit to National Progressive Movement in Beirut"]

[Text] Beirut (ADN)--The delegation of the National Council of the GDR National Front, under the leadership of Vice President Werner Kirchhoff, candidate member of the SED Central Committee, had a friendly meeting with the members of the Central Political Council of the country's National Progressive Movement (NPB) on Wednesday, the last day of its visit to Lebanon.

Walid Jumblatt, chairman of the council and president of the Progressive Socialist Party, gave an account of the struggle of the forces united in the movement for the defense of the national interests of the Lebanese people and for preserving Lebanon's unity, territorial integrity and independence.

Referring to Israel's continued acts of terror and to repeated reactionary plots, the politician underscored that the NPB attaches maximum importance to the unity and concerted action of all national and democratic forces as well as to the alliance with the Palestinian revolution and Syria.

Werner Kirchhoff affirmed the solidaristic affinity of the GDR with the movement. He gave an account of the tasks of the national front in mobilizing all popular strata in building a developed socialist society in the GDR.

PROMINENT FIGURES ATTEND FAREWELL FOR FRG'S GAUS

LD200010 Hamburg DPA in German 1849 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jan (DPA)--The most prominent GDR representatives attending a farewell reception for Guenter Gaus at the Permanent Mission [of the Federal Republic in East Berlin] this afternoon were SED Politburo member Joachim Hermann and Politburo candidate-member Werner Jarowinsky. Also present were Deputy Foreign Minister Michael Kohl; Building Minister Wolfgang Junker; and the head of the department of the SED Central Committee in charge of relations with the Federal Republic, Herbert Haeber. Among the guests were also many well-known artists including the writers Stephan Harmlin and Stefan Heym; the president of the GDR Writers Union, Hermann Kant; and the actresses Gisela May and Jutta Hoffmann. Earlier the diplomatic corps bid farewell to Gaus.

SHIPPING SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH CUBA REPORTED

LD312244 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Havana, 30 Jan (ADN)--As a result of negotiations in Havana the national shipping companies of the GDR and Cuba have agreed to establish a shared shipping service. This is stated in a protocol on sea transport between the GDR and Cuba for 1981. Agreement was also reached on principles of cooperation between the two countries on maritime traffic and port management during the 1981-85 period.

In 1981 and GDR-CUBA shipping line carried 18 percent more goods than in the previous year.

BRIEFS

MARITIME TRANSPORT WITH USSR--Dr Heinz Rentner, GDR deputy transport minister, and A.V. Goldobenko, USSR deputy minister of maritime fleet, have agreed on additional measures to rationalize maritime transport between the two countries. It was noted that transport volume from 1976-80 increased more than 40 percent compared with the previous 5-year period. A further expansion of maritime transport is envisaged until 1985 in order to rationally transact foreign trade. Seagoing Soviet vessels will be increasingly used for inland navigation. A better technology for transport as well as loading and unloading operations, and the use of electronic data processing, will tap further reserves until 1981. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

POWER OUTPUT--In the first quarter of 1981, 3 million more tons of brown coal must be used in the GDR than was used in the same period last year. This is proof of the great efforts to replace imported fuels with domestic ones. The Bruno Leuschner nuclear powerplant in Greifswalde will double its capacity until 1985, and another nuclear powerplant is planned at Stendal. Eleven percent of our electric power is now being generated by nuclear powerplants. [Text] [East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 27 Jan 81 p 7 AU]

RADIO REPORTS POLISH GOVERNMENT-SOLIDARITY ACCORD

LD010248 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] The Presidium of the PZPR Congress Preparatory Committee held a session in Warsaw. At the meeting those program proposals were discussed which the entire Congress Preparatory Committee is to debate on Monday as part of the preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary Party Congress.

In Poland this year the workweek is to be 42 hours; 3 consecutive Saturdays are to be work-free and the fourth is to be an 8-hour working day. This, among other things, was agreed by the representatives of the Polish Government and of the three trade union groupings after lengthy negotiations. Agreement was also reached with Solidarity with regard to the trade union federation being free to publish a national weekly.

Regarding the registration of the so-called Rural Solidarity, it has been stated that the government is to send a committee to Rzeszow to hold talks on this question with the strike committees there. The PZPR, the United Peasant Party and the government consider that the farmers' circles, which have great traditions, are the most appropriate for representing the peasants' interests. The establishment of a new organization would have a detrimental effect on their work. In addition, there are also legal obstacles to the establishment of Rural Solidarity; the indivdual peasants are employers and employees at the same time. As such, they cannot form a trade union in the traditional sense.

Our Warsaw correspondent, Szabolcs Szilagyi, reports that strikes are continuing in the southern part of Poland, and there have been sit-ins in a few factories. On the other hand, in Olsztyn the work stoppage planned for Monday has been canceled.

TRADE UNIONS ON PURPOSE OF SOLIDARITY IN POLAND

LD011218 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Hungarian trade unions accept the realities in Poland and support the trade union movement which has emerged there, as long as it really serves the cause of the Polish people and Polish workers. Jozsef Timmer, secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions, has told a NEPSZAVA reporter that trade unions play an ever more significant role in society in meeting the interests of the working class. For this reason we support the endeavors of Polish trade unions to serve the cause of socialism and the interests of working people. The Congress of Hungarian Trade Unions, held in December, reiterated our solidarity with the cause of the Polish people and for the success of Polish trade unions in finding and working out the further path and methods for the construction of socialist society.

COUNCIL CHAIRMEN DISCUSS LABOR ISSUES, MANAGEMENT

LD310114 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Current educational and labor issues were discussed at the conference of council chairmen in the parliament building. Following a briefing by Imre Pozsgay, the council chairmen were addressed by Minister of Labor Ferenc Trethon on preparations for the introduction of the 5-day week and the new system of manpower management. He said in connection with the latter topic that the earlier restrictions concerning labor exchanges, recruitment and the advertising of vacant posts had to be abolished by decree, for in a changed and changing economic and labor situation these would impede the conscious manpower management of the enterprises, the useful mobilization of the labor force and its regrouping in line with requirements. What is needed is for labor exchanges to function not as regulating organs but as a service activity, serving the interests of the citizens and the enterprises alike and facilitating the simultaneous realization of full and effective employment.

USSR WILLING TO TALK DESPITE REAGAN COMMENTS

LD312352 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[(Ivan Csellei) commentary]

[Text] In his first press conference at the White House, President Ronald Reagan adopted an unusually sharp anti-Soviet line.

The French theoretician, George [name indistinct] once said: A man is what his style is. But the style of a politician is characteristic not only of the man but his politics, and the style of the man at the helm of a major power has an impact on world politics as a whole. This is the reason why the statement on the Soviet Union this week by President Reagan and Secretary of State Gen Alexander Haig have caused deep concern.

Already on Wednesday correspondents described General Haig's statement as unprecedently harsh, but President Reagan went even further the next day. In a manner unaccustomed in diplomacy, President Reagan charged the other major power, the Soviet Union, with lying and deceit. However, the sharpness of these statements were somewhat blunted by the fact that neither President Reagan nor Secretary of State Haig ruled out the possibility of further talks with the Soviet Union. At the same time, they launched an almost irrational attack against Moscow, for example claiming that it assisted international terrorism. However, the fact that Washington has described the Soviet Union as capable of committing the most horrifying crimes puts in doubt the expressed American readiness to enter into negotiations.

It is not the specific allegations, or to put it in another way, the slanders, that matter here. The American statement has a much more important implication because by whipping up anti-Soviet feelings around the world, the United States obviously hopes to obstruct any kind of dialogue. For it is difficult to see how the representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States can hope to discuss substantive political and military issues without at least a minimum of objectivity, mutual respect and confidence.

However, despite this, there is one reason for optimism. Only the United States has adopted the terms reminiscent of the Cold War and in sharp contrast to the alarmism which some Western news agencies reported Reagan's statement, and attempted to forecast the consequences, the TASS Soviet news agency was conspicuous in its moderation in commenting on President Reagan's remarks. The Soviet response emphasizes the positive elements in Mr Reagan's speech; for instance, that Washington intends to soft pedal the former administration's so-called human rights campaign. In essence it can be said that the Soviet news agency rejected President Reagan's charges but refrained from reciprocating them. From the restrained response of Moscow it is clear that however bleak the short-term prospects of Soviet-American relations may appeal, as in the past, the Soviet Union is continuing to keep the door open for future talks.

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE, POLICY OF LINKAGE DECRIED

LD302300 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Ronald Reagan, the new President of the United States, held his first press conference in Washington. It was characterized by a sharp anti-Soviet tone. In his statement, he summed up the policy which Washington wishes to pursue in all the significant world political issues.

In Latin America, for example, he wants to extend the influence of the United States in order to bring a stop to the processes which, according to him, are developing in the direction of the communist movement. In connection with Iran, he hinted that the United States would be willing to participate in bringing about an internal political change in Iran in a direction which is favorable to the United States. Reagan took a stand against SALT agreements signed with the Soviet Union and brought into question whether or not the agreement amounts to a genuine limitation of strategic armaments. Reagan once again stated that the United States wants to link any possible SALT negotiations with further conditions. He spoke about a policy of linkage. According to this, if the United States were to engage in negotiations with the Soviet Union concerning SALT, all the other issues under discussion would have to be on the negotiating table also.

This concept of linkage means that the willingness of the U.S. President to consider improving relations between the Soviet Union and the United States depends on the Soviet Union pursuing a foreign policy which is in line with the world political interests of the United States. However, what would the American leadership say if the Soviet Union were to say the same thing, only in reverse? In other words, to give a few examples, if the United States stops hindering the overthrow of the El Salvador junta, if it withdraws its support from the South Korean dictatorship, if it stops delivering arms to Thailand, then and only then can there be talks in substance on disarmament, detente and Soviet-American relations in general. There is no need to guess what Washington's answer would be to these hypothetical conditions; after all, to stay with the facts, it is no accident that Reagan is to receive the dictator of South Korea in Washington.

The new America secretary of state has just announced that a firmer policy must be pursued in Latin America, that the United States presence must be strengthened, and so on. In other words, Washington understandably pursues policies which are in line with its own interests. However, understandably, the Soviet Union wishes to do the same and cannot do anything else. The question is whether Reagan and his team are willing to acknowledge that the development of Soviet-American relations is a mutual interest, for this is the only way in which an international atmosphere can come about in which it will be easier to overcome the otherwise natural conflicts of interest which occur in various parts of the world.

REAGAN SHOULD AVOID PROPAGANDA, SEEK UNDERSTANDING

LD312318 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] We have received a film report on the training of counterrevolutionary groups in Afghanistan. The report was made by the NBC television network of the United States in a counterrevolutionary camp near the Pakistani border. The American television crew entered Afghanistan through the same mountain route along which weapons are forwarded for the counterrevolutionary forces. According to the report, the bulk of the equipment and most of the aid in general comes from Egypt.

We find out nothing by simply looking at this film. We cannot judge by merely looking at these fierce warriors. The only explanation comes from the accompanying commentary and that is determined by the political stance of the commentator. The American filmmaker calls these armed men freedom fighters; the revolutionary regime in Kabul regards them as adherents of a reactionary faith and as counterrevolutionary terrorists.

The disagreement will be decided by history, just as history will decide in the great debate between the capitalist and socialist social systems. Those whom the South African racists regard as terrorists might well become the leaders of a future South Africa based on racial equality. This is a very old debate, just as old as history itself, which, as is well know, is the history of class struggles.

The fact that such elementary, general questions could this week become the material for television commentaries can be expalined by the statements made in Washington which caused a political sensation. The views of Ronald Reagan, the Republican politician, concerning international terrorism and its causes is the private affair of the United States. However, it is an interntional matter when the President of the United States attributes to the Soviet leadership the intention to deliberately disrupt the world order. In that case political debate becomes a barrier to negotiations. The accusations and counter-accusations lead only to self-justification rather than to an understanding between the opponents. Yet humanity is compelled to reach understanding by the greatest possible terror, the terror of the existence of nuclear weapons.

The disagreements in Afghanistan or South Africa can be decided by weapons--although it would be better if these could also be settled without bloodshed--but the weapons are too big and the world is too small for settling the disagreements which divide the Soviet Union and the United States. Consequently, Moscow and Washington must come to an understanding. The period characterized by the term "detente," which originally meant the relaxation of tension, began when the balance of strength between the great powers, which could not be upset by further rearmament, came about and when statesmen came to realize the futility of mutual accusations. Every politician knows what divides the world systems from each other. It requires statesmenlike wisdom to find mutual interests.

Ronald Reagan is dissatisfied with the results of detente. In his view it only favored the Soviet side. One could argue against this at length. However, the essence is not what he said but rather how he said it. Reagan was clearly not interested in how his words would be received in Moscow but only how they would be received at home. Propaganda, however, inevitably becomes a world political fact when the holder of a high office engages in it. Yet one of the lessons of the past decades is that the old saying--it is easier to start it than to end it--is true not only of war but also of the Cold War.

TRADE EXCHANGE AGREEMENT WITH GDR REPORTED

LD301838 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 30 Jan (MTI)--Dr Werner Jurich, under-secretary of the Ministry of Trade and Supply of the German Democratic Republic, held talks in Budapest between January 28 and 30 with Mrs Lajos Selmeczi, Hungarian deputy minister of internal trade. As a result of the talks the Hungarian-GDR internal trade [words indistinct] exchange agreement worth 1,200 million forints.

The GDR partners will deliver various clothing articles, youth and children's ready made clothes, textiles, knitwear, carpets, curtains, children's shirts, umbrellas, as well as cassette tape-recorders, electroacoustics and lighting articles, sports, toys and paper articles, for which it will receive ready made clothes, liquors, synthetic household products, camping furnitures, window insulating materials in exchange.

GDR weeks will be held on 18 occasions this year in Budapest and the various cities of the country.

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY REACH ACCORD: STRIKE SUSPENDED

Agreement on Saturdays, Media

LD310515 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] The meeting between Premier Jozef Pinkowski and representatives of the National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity headed by its Chairman Lech Walesa ended in the early hours this morning.

Accords have been reached, among other things, on issues connected with reducing working hours in 1981. A solution, in its broadest outline, has been adopted, to the effect that there will be three consecutive free Saturdays, followed by a fourth working Saturday. Accords have also been reached on issues connected with Solidarity's access to certain organs of the mass media.

We shall try to give you more detailed information in our later newscasts.

Barecki on Agreement

LD310800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0612 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] It is Saturday morning, or rather still night. It is nearly 0400. Following 12 hours of talks, the meeting between Premier Jozef Pinkowski and representatives of the National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ], Solidarity with Lech Walesa, its chairman, came to an end.

Jozef Barecki, the government's press spokesman, is at the microphone:

The meeting was extraordinarily important. It pertained to matters of concern to the whole country, but above all, to the matter of reducing working hours. The meeting examined the draft document on reducing working hours presented by the NSZZ Solidarity and the draft document presented by the government. Following discussion and examination of the situation in the country, which is characterized by numerous difficulties--a situation in which the government is making many efforts to safeguard essential supplies to the population and to stablize production--participants in the meeting, the government and the NSZZ Solidarity, jointly adopted the principles and methods of reducing working hours which take into account both the problems of the country and the necessity to increase free time.

To put it briefly, the accords provide for the following: A 40-hour week is accepted as is an 8-hour day. Both are target norms for reducing working hours. This principle will be confirmed by the Sejm with a decree. The way in which this norm of a 40-hour week is reached will be mapped out by way of negotiations--this is what the accords state--between the government and trade unions this year. So much for the so-called target norm for reducing working hours. The regulation for 1981 envisages that in 1981 the principle of three consecutive free Saturdays will be introduced to be followed by the fourth, working Saturday. I will not dwell on details. What is at stake is that the fourth, working Saturday will be 8 hours long. Thus the average of a 48-hour work week is being accepted. Naturally, the accords also provide for the possibility of other solutions within the framework of the workweek: For instance, introducing--or using--every second free Saturday; or, the relevant number of other free days, to be given by [words indistinct] deadlines in exchange for free Saturdays which are in force in the general system. This pertains to trade and transportation--services which cannot have too many free Saturdays in a row.

The problem of January, the problem that gave rise to so much tension in society--we are here talking of Saturday 10 and 24 January, which were normal workingdays. The accords have as their aim the resolution of the conflict that has arisen in such a way as to ensure that no worker is wronged or privileged. In connection with this, it has been agreed that the total number of free Saturdays in January and February must be equal for all workers of any given organizational unit.

Remuneration for January will correspond to the number of hours worked. Remuneration for February will differ, depending on whether the worker worked on 10 January or both 10 and 24 January. That is to say, workers who did not go to work on those days but who will work in February, on 1 or 2 days designated as free days, will receive remuneration for those days compensating for their January remuneration. So, we are here talking of a fundamental principle: Work-free days are compensated for within 2 months. Everyone will then have had an equal number of free days and equal number of days worked.

[Correspondent] And the same pay?

[Barecki] Yes, same pay. This, then, is the first, the main thing which was discussed and on which a decision was made at the Solidarity-government meeting. So, the problem of reducing working hours has been resolved.

The next problem was information about the NSZZ Solidarity in the mass media. It was emphasized at the meeting that the press, radio and television are giving an ever wider coverage to Solidarity's activities. It was stated that Solidarity publishes many of its own publications and three weeklies.

At the same time, it was confirmed that permission has been given to Solidarity to publish a weekly which will have an all-Poland audience.

As for radio and television, agreement was reached to increase both on television and the radio the amount of information and publicity on the activities of the NSZZ Solidarity.

It was agreed at the meeting that a government commission will go to Rzeszow for talks with the strike committee. Lastly, it was also agreed that a liaison team between the government and Solidarity will be set up to solve problems that may arise, problems of a current nature. At the same time the team will evaluate the state of implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements and implementation of mutual obligations.

I would like to say that on the same day meetings between Premier Jozef Pinkowski and representatives of the Consultative Commission of the branch trade unions were held. Albin Szyszka, chairman of the commission, was at the head. Problems connected with reducing working hours were discussed at that meeting, too. It was agreed at that meeting that the average workweek will amount to 42 hours.

On the same day Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski met the representatives of the provisional Cooperation Committee of the autonomous trade unions. During that meeting, too, the issues connected with reducing working hours were discussed. Representatives of the provisional Cooperation Committee of the autonomous trade unions were acquainted with the draft document which provides for the solutions of which I have spoken and which have been accepted both at the meetings with Solidarity and the branch trade unions. This is all I have by the way of brief information.

I would like to state again that the talks were very businesslike and very concrete. They were permeated by a spirit of cooperation. Right from their very start, they aimed at solving the matters on the agenda, particularly the fundamental issue which concerns the whole country: the matter of reducing working hours.

It can be stated that the joint accords and joint decisions have taken into account both the aspirations of society toward expanding work-free time and the requirements of the economy which, after all, determines the standard of living and this work-free time, as understood in the broadest sense of the word.

The results of the meeting will surely facilitate abatement of tension in the country and will be conducive to creating conditions in which one will be able to think of work, good work, and of what will be decisively important for our country's further development and the fate of us all.

Communique on Meeting

LD311154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0955 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] As we have already reported, at the offices of the Council of Ministers yesterday Premier Jozef Pinkowski met representatives of the National Consultative Commission [KWP] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity with its chairman, Lech Walesa. They discussed the issue of a shorter workweek, which was treated as one of the especially important problems affecting employees and the functioning of the economy. They reviewed drafts prepared by Solidarity and also by the government. Taking into account the difficult economic situation, the need for supplying the population, for securing market and export production, and guided by concern for giving more time off, the two sides adopted the following principles and methods of giving more time free from work.

A 40-hour workweek and an 8-hour workday are accepted as a target norm for reducing working hours and as a general principle. Employees who at present enjoy shorter working hours will retain them, with the exception of employees working in unhealthy and arduous conditions, whose working hours are going to be reduced gradually.

Other principles will apply to the mining industry, which will accord with the agreements signed in Jastrzebie. The above principles will be confirmed in a bill prepared and put before the Sejm by the government. The bill will have the force of a decree.

The time required to achieve the 40-hour week will be settled by negotiations between the government and trade unions this year. The general principle of three, consecutive work-free Saturdays and the working fourth will be put into practice this year. It will take into account the possibility of shifting work-free days in those weeks which include statutory work-free holidays.

Starting 1 January, there will be 38 work-free Saturdays this year. The pattern of work-free Saturdays will be fixed in agreement with trade unions.

NSZZ Solidarity will call on its members to accept the government proposal, out of regard for the country's economic situation, that the workday should last 8 hours on working Saturdays. As a parallel alternative, the two sides propose adoption of the system of two successive free Saturdays followed by a working Saturday of 6 hours. Another proposal consists of introducing yet another solution--introducing every other Saturday free and granting an appropriate number of other work-free days at other times in compensation for free Saturdays provided in the general system.

The above principles amount to the acceptance of a 42-hour workweek. Within this working hours norm it will be possible to introduce, in agreement with trade unions, specific solutions applicable to individual industries dictated by the nature and kind of work. It is accepted generally that this year the number of Saturdays free from work will be the same for all workers employed within the same labor organization system. This means that in the February-December period the employees who did not turn up for work on 10 and 24 January will have two work-free Saturdays fewer than other employees.

The two sides have agreed that the issue of wages due to those persons who were absent from work on 10 and 24 January will be resolved in a way that avoids any further conflict in workplaces. In this, the principle should be that no employee ought to be wronged or obtain undue benefit. In this connection, the following has been agreed:

The total number of workfree Saturdays due to be given in January and February must be the same for all employees of a given organizational institution. Remuneration for January will correspond to the number of hours worked. Remuneration for February will vary, depending on whether the given employee worked on 10 and 24 January. This means that those who did not work on those days, but who will turn up for work on one or two days designated as work-free, will receive remuneration for those days which will make up for their January earnings.

The two sides next discussed the problem of reporting in mass information media on NSZZ Solidarity affairs. The government pointed out that press, radio and television carry a lot of information about the union's activities. Solidarity has at its disposal many publications, including three regional weeklies. Agreement was reached on nationwide publication of the weekly SOLIDARNOSC. The government pointed out the need for Solidarity publications to observe the principles of the August agreements and the regulations currently in force.

Concerning radio and television, the following standpoint has been jointly approved: Radio and television will, starting now, broadcast reports on resolutions and statements made by the KKP of Solidarity as agreed with its press spokesman. Similar reports about resolutions of regional links of the union will be broadcast by regional centers of radio and television.

Before resolving important socioeconomic problems concerning workers' interests, Polish radio and television will provide an opportunity to present Solidarity's position and for the exchange of views of interested parties.

Within the framework of the Polish radio and television union magazines, there will be space allocated every week for journalistic program by NSZZ Solidarity. Program for the immediate future will be agreed upon at the meeting of the representatives of the Committee for Radio and Television and the Solidarity representatives.

The government will delegate a commission to conduct talks with the striking committee in Rzeszow. It has been decided to set up a commission for permanent contracts and, as required, joint working teams to discuss individual problems. Both sides agreed on the need to discuss the extent of implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements, and resulting mutual obligations.

This was a communique from PAP issued after the meeting of Premier Jozef Pinkowski with representatives of Solidarity's KKP.

Solidarity's Gwiazda on Outcome

LD310842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Interview with Andrzej Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity, by unidentified Warsaw Radio correspondent at the entrance to the offices of the Council of Ministers--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] How do you assess the course and results of the talks?

[Answer] It can be said that we have reached a very, very distant [Bardzo, Bardzo Daleki] compromise.

[Question] On all points?

[Answer] Yes, on all points. It is a compromise. It can be said that it is most approaching the attitude [words indistinct]. It is a compromise not going too far. It is more or less within limits which we had set, but there still remains the question of the government proposal that one Saturday out of four should be an 8-hour one.

[Question] Have the talks yesterday and today ended as a round [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] What is Solidarity's attitude concerning Tuesday's strike?

Walesa on Talks, Rural TU

LD312208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2105 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Interview with Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity, conducted by Warsaw Radio reporter (Andrzej Ilenski), on 31 January; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] One person who does not need introduction--Mr Lech Walesa. I would like to ask your opinion on the latest talks with the government.

[Answer] It was a 12-hour marathon. It is a fact that we resolved many issues, although these issues should have been resolved much earlier. There was no need to create such great tension. All of these things could have been dealt with earlier. But I am pleased that we are beginning to leave the negotiating table with solutions. It takes a long time--that is another matter--but we are beginning to learn and to negotiate. If everything goes in this direction, we shall never need to strike.

[Question] What about the issue of eliminating social tensions?

[Answer] One must remember that trade union members who have emerged still have a lot to learn. They are learning and the working class and the work enterprises must learn (?how) to strike, how to end strikes and how to protest. That is why one should not be surprised that we did not do it very well, that we are not doing it very well. But we are doing it better and better and soon we shall do it even better, or perhaps we shall not do it at all.

[Question] Is there a possibility that Solidarity will appeal to all of its members to work on free Saturdays?

[Answer] Of course, if we see the state of the Polish economy, if we believe, of course when we say--as we have always said--that we are first and foremost Poles and if we do everything to pull the country out. [sentence as heard] We shall pull the country out but after [words indistinct]

[Question] What about the issue of registering the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Farmers, or Rural Solidarity?

[Answer] I think that if there is really such great pressure by farmers to have their organization they should not be obstructed but as far as we are concerned, whether the farmers are (?satisfied or not) we shall always be with them and we shall give them maximum assistance.

[Question] What about the matter of the authority of the National Consultative Commission [KKP]?

[Answer] The authority of the KKP should be measured by the representatives of the community and the regions. I cannot measure the size of this authority because these are people elected by their regions and this evaluation belongs to them. Of course, the countryside we are talking about is being born, is still new. Therefore, there can be reservations. But slowly, slowly we are getting there.

[Question] What about the matter of the implementation of further agreements from Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie?

[Answer] When the right time comes we shall sit down together with the government and discuss point by point what has been done and what promises have not been kept by each side.

[Question] A word to Solidarity members from you.

[Answer] Believe in yourselves and then everything will be fine.

SOLIDARITY CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION MEETS ON TALKS

LD011814 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] The session of the National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity has ended. The meeting, held at the Warsaw Technical University, discussed the results of the recent talks with the government on shortening working hours and on Solidarity's access to the mass media.

Resolution on Session

LD011908 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1806 GMT 1 Feb 81

['Text' of resolution of the National Coordinating Commission [KKP] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity at the session held at Warsaw Technical University]

[Text] The KKP at its session in Warsaw on 1 February 1981 examined a report from a team of its representatives on the talks with the government which ended the day before. The special communique of the working team of 31 January informed them in detail about the stand adopted by both sides during the negotiations and about the final results of the talks.

The KKP considers the results of the talks with the government as remaining far behind social expectations but it has decided to accept these results as the initial stage of the struggle for implementation of the social demands of our union. At the same time a program of further action by the union has been defined on matters which were the subject of negotiations.

Regarding the issue of shortening working hours:

1. The NSZZ Solidarity will fight for the quickest possible implementation of the principle of all Saturdays being free, as introduced by the Jastrzebie agreement for all the working people in Poland. The union demands that the government keep its promise, as quickly as possible, on the legal definition of the right of the working people to the 5-day workweek, while maintaining the daily working hours norm as it has up to now.

2. The implementation of the principles decided upon for 1981 is to take place in accordance with the decisions of the workforces and the management of the enterprises, under the control of the works commission, professional sections and the elements of the trade union structure at all levels, so that the interests of employees are fully safeguarded.

3. The KKP appeals to the members of the union to express their consent on the subject of working on Saturdays for 8 hours.

The KKP states at the same time that the above decisions concerning the duration of working hours have been motivated by the very difficult economic situation of the country. In this connection, we believe that we are entitled to demand full and open information about the economy, a public discussion of the directions of the economic reform and public control over government economic policy.

On the issue of access to the mass media, we demand that programs transmitted by Solidarity on radio and television should become regular, in gradually defined and precise time allotments. They should ensure that we speak with our own voice on the subject of our own problems. Attached to the KKP and to interfactory founding committees [MKZ] there should be set up, in the near future, editorial-working groups for matters concerned with radio and television, to ensure the implementation of the above demands.

After the initial experience of the next few months, the advisability and the possibility of setting up relevant editorial offices for radio and television will be examined. The KKP is applying for an immediate start to further negotiations with the authorities on the subject of access to radio and television.

Regarding the unions of private farmers, the KKP states again that the NSZZ Solidarity is giving and will continue to give full assistance to the trade unions of private farmers. The NSZZ Solidarity considers the creation of the legal framework for the activity of such unions, in the name of the workers and peasant alliance, as its own issue. In connection with this:

1. The KKP proposes that the private farmers movement organize a joint coordinating commission at the national level. Similar commissions, as the MKZ's see fit, can be created at the regional level.

2. The KKP and the MKZ's will give full organizational support to the unions of private farmers and its echelons and will support the regional sections of such a union.

3. The NSZZ Solidarity will conduct a propaganda campaign, including information, articles, posters, meetings and so forth regarding ratification by Poland of the international Convention Number 141 of the ILO concerning farmers trade unions; for the creation of legal guarantees and possibilities for the existence of independent trade unions of farmers; and for the speediest registration of the farmers trade unions.

4. The KKP recommends that its representatives in Rzeszow take part in the negotiations of the farmers strike committee with the government commission and support the demands of the strikers.

5. The NSZZ Solidarity will consider any attacks on the farmers trade unions as directed against Solidarity itself. In connection with the above the KKP has decided:

A. To suspend the warning strike planned for 3 February;

B. On 3 February, to support the demands of the farmers' unions by actions in Solidarity;

C. To recommend that the MKZ's and the workforces discuss their attitude regarding the proclamation of the Solidarity strike by the whole union, in order to support the unions of private farmers in their struggle for recognition and registration.

This is the full text of the resolution.

Walesa Press Conference

LD012122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Press conference held by Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity on 1 February and attended by commission spokesman Karol Modzelewski; place not given; questioners not identified; answers by Walesa--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The first question, if I may: Does this resolution mean that at this moment and for the immediate future Solidarity has given up the use of its most radical means of action, that is, the so-called ultimate weapon--strikes?

[Answer] No, we have our weapon and we will use it if necessary. However, now that talks are in progress and we have reached some solutions, we are suspending this action. But if, on any of the issues mentioned, there occurs an attack of any kind either on farmers or on us, we will use that weapons.

[Question] We have heard that there exist certain divergencies in the assessment [Walesa interrupts: What kind of divergencies] between the delegation which conducted the talks with the representatives of the government and the position of the National Coordinating Commission?

[Answer] A good thing that you have heard this. We are learning, we must have different views. What is important, however, is the fact that we ended up with one view.

[Question] In other words, despite differences, a common position was agreed upon?

[Answer] Naturally, the proof of this is provided in the joint communique.

[Question] May I ask what the subject of the differences was, and did they concern essential points?

[Answer] Answering your question would mean a discussion lasting 1 hour, at least, or even 2 hours.

[Question] In that case, one other question, a minor one: what form will be taken in support of the Rural Solidarity?

[Answer] We will discuss this but we believe that in the situation in which we find ourselves at present, Solidarity's feelings on the part of the workforces will determine the course of the action. It may involve the display of flags, it may involve the wearing of armbands, or other actions; workforces will express their views on the subject.

[Question] If I may, a question on the subject of the strikes. There still exist centers of strike action: Bielsko-Biala and Jelenia Gora. What is your attitude on them?

[Answer] We declared our position to the premier, that is, in view of the fact that other issues are involved in those places--issues which have to be clarified--workforces are indignant, matters remain unclarified and undoubtedly those people are right. However, as a union we believe that these matters are individual actions. These are sporadic occasions and they must be dealt with separately.

[Question] In other words, these are local issues?

[Answer] Of course, they are local issues which must be settled.

[Question] By local authorities or by government commissions?

[Answer] By authorities. It is difficult to say which ones, and it is not important; what matters is that these issues are settled. They do not concern the whole country, they involve local matters.

[Question] In other words these problems are not presently covered by the ban on strikes. Is this the correct interpretation?

[Answer] Undoubtedly these are local issues of various kinds and there is no doubt that it will be necessary to take a closer look at them. As a union we have a great number of issues facing us and as a union we tackle some issues on a national scale. But some issues have to be dealt with on their own by the members, and these are matters of this kind.

[Modzelewski] We would like to add, as there have been a great many misunderstandings, that the PAP communique on the talks, which was broadcast yesterday and was printed yesterday by some of the press was not a joint communique, because there was no joint communique. Regarding the elucidation of matters which raise doubts among members of our union, we have prepared a document which we will make available to members of our union. It is a document of the working group which conducted the negotiations. This point must not be confused. What was broadcast by the mass information media was an official PAP communique.

Solidarity Spokesman on Talks

LD012240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The National Consultative Commission [KKP] of the Independent. Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity held a session today in Warsaw, chaired by Lech Walesa. During the session a press conference was held in a building of the Warsaw Technical University, chaired by Karol Modzelewski, press spokesman of the union.

The journalists were informed about the work of the commission and a resolution of the KKP of NSZZ Solidarity was read out. Karol Modzelewski answered questions from journalists. He said, inter alia, that the strikes currently in progress have local reasons and that the KKP of NSZZ Solidarity can only appeal for cessation of the strikes --it cannot ban such strikes. As far as the talks between the trade unions and the government are concerned, they should, and will, be held regularly. He also announced that the matter of registration of the NSZZ of Rural Solidarity will be supported with all available means.

He also said that talks on access to the mass media will begin tomorrow, in the office of the Committee for Radio and TV. The TV programs, radio programs and the weeklies published by Solidarity will be submitted for state censorship. Only information bulletins of Solidarity are published outside of state censorship.

Gdansk MKZ 'Partially Satisfied'

LD311840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Our correspondent reports that a session of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] Presidium of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity was held in Gdansk today. According to the MKZ press office, matters dealing with the recent talks between the government and the delegates of the National Consultative Commission and the agreement reached on the question of reducing working hours and access to the mass media, particularly radio and television, were discussed.

Opinions on the compromise were divided. It was stressed that the Solidarity working team, because of its concern for the good of the country and the need for stabilization, departed from its previous position on many points. Therefore, the agreement only partially satisfies members of the MKZ Presidium of Gdansk. It is expected that the National Consultative Commission will express its attitude on this issue. The commission will gather tomorrow in Warsaw. We are informed that the session of the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity will begin tomorrow at 1100 at Warsaw Technical University. The session is to deal with the talks which were held at the office of the Council of Ministers.

CHIEF PROSECUTOR'S WARNING ON PUNISHABLE OFFENSES

LD302042 Warsaw PAP in English 2006 GMT 30 Jan 81

["Statement of Chief Prosecutor's Office"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan (PAP)--In the present, strained situation in Poland, there are instances of individual and group behaviour which disturb the public order. Some of those actions are clear infringements on the valid code of penal law.

There are not infrequent cases of occupying public buildings by groups of people in order to enforce some decisions on authorities, state administration, an institution, etc. Breaking into premises or occupying them despite demands to leave are criminal offences. We have recently witnessed instances when people were prevented from taking up work--entries to factories were blocked, machines, equipment and power supply were shut off, threats were used, etc. All those instances have the characteristics of a criminal offence.

Even more frequent are instances of disseminating false information about the activity of authorities, institutions, political organizations, or their employees. Such libellous information is a criminal offence. Another group of offences are publicly-made insults to state authorities.

There are also cases of printing and circulating materials rejected by the censor's office or not all submitted to it. One should recall that the Article 6A of the June 5, 1946 decree, providing for penal liability in such situations, is effective till the adoption of a new law on censorship.

It also happens that employees are deprived of their freedom by preventing them from leaving the building of a works establishment, which is also a criminal offence.

One should also mention that in keeping with the principles of the Polish law it is not only the immediate perpetrator who is held responsible for an offence but also persons guiding him and instigating or helping him commit an offence.

In each society, social and legal order is one of the foundations of its existence and normal development. It is not necessary to prove that the situations mentioned above and similar cases clearly violate the established principles and norms protecting these basic human values.

Many a time, the prosecutor's office reminded about the necessity of observing law and warned about legal and social consequences of its violation, stressing that this kind of a process must inevitably lead to social anarchy. We would like to recall once more: The political and social renewal cannot be based on violating the binding legal norms. It cannot undermine law and order because it is exactly these values that must be the basis for the implemented changes.

The rejection of these obvious and general principles and failure to arrest the wave of violating law, now taking place and intensifying, must have incalculable consequences for the entire Polish nation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON STRIKES, PROTEST ACTIONS

Various Strikes 30 Jan

LD310134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] The decision to suspend all strikes throughout the country, made by Solidarity leaders on Thursday, did not produce the expected results everywhere. At the behest of local Solidarity branches, workforces of numerous workplaces yesterday continued their protest and strike actions. Friday was the ninth day since the protest action was started by a 200-strong group of representatives of works commissions and committees of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity in Jelenia Gora Voivodship. For 8 days, the state of strike readiness was in force in workplaces there. Yesterday, however, a sit-in strike began. It spread to most key industrial enterprises. Protest actions have been announced due to the fact that, according to Solidarity's representatives, their demands have not been implemented. These pertain, among other things, to the removal from office of several representatives of the former and current voivodship authorities and directors of certain enterprises as well as to the handling over of three buildings for the use of the members of the public.

Despite the call by Solidarity's National Consultative Commission to halt strike actions and the announcement that talks with a plenipotentiary government commission will begin in Jelenia Gora on 2 February, the conflict has worsened.

It has been decided to continue the sit-in strike until the relevant agreements with the government commission are actually signed. The proviso has been made that the strike may be broken off for the period of the negotiations.

Workforces maintained strike readiness in most larger workplaces in Wielun and Zdunska Wola in Sieradz Voivodship yesterday. National flags and banners calling for a speedy implementation of the obligations signed on the coast and at Jastrzebie were hung from the front of administrative and production buildings in [words indistinct].

The state of strike readiness was also maintained in a few Torun workplaces. Organizational preprations for a sit-in strike, scheduled for mid-February, were underway. A full strike readiness was also maintained yesterday in more than 230 workplaces in Wloclawek Voivodship.

In Legnica Voivodship, despite the state of strike readiness, work was carried out without disruptions. All workforces which have so far been on strike in the Rzeszow region resumed work yesterday. In Wroclaw Friday was a normal work day. The strike of the municipal transportation depots, announced earlier, was called off.

However, the general strike in Bielsko Voivodship was still in progress. Some 60,000 people failed to turn up for work yesterday. Only food shops and mass catering establishments operated as normal. Bielsko railroad workers were also working.

'Many' Plants Work Saturday

LD312034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Today, Saturday, is legally a work-free day. However, many plants throughout the country have been working, including in the Warsaw City Voivodship, where plants which did not work on 10 January worked today. These are the Gora clothing plant, the 22d Lipca plant, the milking machinery plant and the (Awia) machine-tool plant. Many factory sections with a 24-hour production system were working, including the Warsaw steelworks, the Polkolor plant in Pasexzno and the Ursus engineering plant. Many building construction enterprises also worked today, including the Warsaw cement works.

In some Torun plants, including the Elana artificial fiber plant, the majority of the workforces turned up for work today to carry out the tasks of 10 January.

The workers of the [name indistinct] chemical plant in Nowa Sarzyna also resumed normal work today. They produced a considerable amount of plant production agents and artificial (?resin).

As our correspondent reports from Katowice, on the first shift, 45 percent of miners were at work in the collieries. More than 107,000 tons of coal were extracted, primarily for power stations and agriculture. The miners worked voluntarily, understanding the economy's needs. The second shift also began normal work.

RURAL TU MEMBERS CONTINUE SWIDNICA HUNGER STRIKE

LD311924 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Excerpt] A hunger strike by a group of farmers demanding registration of Rural Solidarity is still continuing at St Joseph's Church in Swidnica.

The Interfactory Founding Committee Solidarity in Olsztyn, through the local radio station, has called off the general strike in the region which was announced to take place 2 February. The lifting of the strike call was justified by a Solidarity spokesman who said that the plenum of the voivodship committee of the National Unity Front decided to submit to the Sejm a demand to deprive Edmund Wojnowski of his mandate as the Sejm deputy because he has lost the confidence of his electors.

Strike Continues 2 Feb

LD020752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] The hunger strike of 11 members of Rural Solidarity is continuing in St Joseph's Church in Swidnica. The general strike in the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship is also continuing.

RZESZOW GROUP CONTINUES SIT-IN STRIKE; TALKS BEGIN

LD301416 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The strike of Solidarity with the occupiers of the offices of the former voivodship trade union commission in Rzeszow ended last night and early this morning in all enterprises of the Rzeszow and Przemysl Voivodships, which stopped work last Wednesday. Workers at the transportation equipment factories in Rzeszow and Mielec, the Predom-Welmer and Instal enterprises in Rzeszow, the screw factory in Lanout, the Jarlan works in Jaroslaw, and the Sedziszow furniture factory, have all resumed work, while keeping up a full strike alert.

The Interfactory Founding Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity in Rzeszow tells us that if the talks planned for today in Warsaw between a delegation of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity and a government commission fail, the factories mentioned above will join the general strike planned for 3 February.

The newspaper section of Rzeszow printing works also suspended its strike, but regional and factory newspapers were not published today.

However, the set-in strike at the former voidvodship trade union commission in Rzeszow continues. Whether it ends will depend on the commencement of talks between the strikers and a government commission. A delegation of several farmers occupying the building of the former trade union commission in Rzeszow left for Warsaw today to fix a date for these talks.

Commission, TU Meet

LD012056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Talks began in Rzeszow today between the government commission, led by Andrezej Kacala, deputy minister of agriculture, and representatives of the strike committee who have been staging a sit-in in the building of the former voivodship council of the Central Council of Trade Unions since 2 January. The talks are also attended by Deputy Chairman of the National Consultative Commission Bogdan Lis. Being discussed at the talks are the proposals and demands previously formulated by the strikers concerning, among other things, recognition of Rural Solidarity and some other issues connected with agriculture and rural society.

Before the talks began, Deputy Minister Andrzej Kacala, on behalf of Minister of Justice Jerzy Bafia, said that registration of an Independent, Self-Governing Farmers' Trade Union would be reexamined by the Supreme Court within the next 10 days. The talks continue.

SOME BIELSKO ENTERPRISES END STRIKE; COUNCIL MEETS

LD301921 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] In some parts of the country the situation remains tense and anxious. In the Bielsko Voivodship a general strike has continued for the last 4 days. Following the appeal issued by the National Consultative Commission of the Solidarity trade union, certain enterprises including the plant producing low cubic capacity cars have interupted strike action.

The session of the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship People's Council began in the morning. The session is attended by the Minister of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection Jozef Kepa. The session is devoted to discussing the voivodship's plan and budget for 1981 and also the results of the studies conducted in connection with charges brought by the Solidarity trade union against voivodship authorities. The criticisms concerned many irregularities in the allocation of housing cooperative accommodations, the sale of houses and private home construction.

Report on Council Meeting

LD310100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Discussion and approval of the draft project of the economic plan of development and of the budget of the Bielsko Voivodship for 1981, as well as the result of the study of charges leveled by the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity in Bielsko-Biala against the voivodship authorities were the subjects of today's meeting of the voivodship's People's Council. The session was attended by Jozef Kepa, minister for administration, local economy and environmental protection.

The 1981 plan for developing the voivodship was approved and the budget was confirmed. The commission set up to study the charges against the voivodship authorities found many irregularities in the allocation of housing cooperative accommodation, as well as in the allocation and sale of houses to some persons. It was established that there has been a lack of correct policy in the sphere of private house building. Following a proposal of the commission it was decided to submit some cases to the Supreme Chamber of Control and to the office of the public prosecutor. Minister Jozef Kepa said that despite an invitation being issued, the Presidium of the MKZ Solidarity failed to attend the session. He also said that a general strike had been declared earlier and had not been suspended despite the appeal issued by the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity.

GENERAL STRIKE CONTINUES IN PODBESKIDY REGION

LD311144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] In the Podbeskidy region the situation continues to be tense. A general strike there has entered its 5th day. Municipal and intercity transportation are at a standstill. I was told by the Chairman of the Interfactory Strike Committee [MKS] Presidium of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity for Podbeskidy region, (Patrycjusz Kosmowski) that Solidarity members, representatives of the Bielsko works, gathered at the Bewelana textile mill, are still waiting for the arrival of a government commission. The strike will continue until an agreement is signed with the government commission.

The Podbeskidy Solidarity wants to put before the commission documents which accuse representatives of voivodship authorities of failing to observe the principles of legality, numerous abuses, and also deriving personal advantage from official positions.

The strike is causing serious difficulties in the arrival and departuer of vacationers in vacation resorts because bus services have been interrupted between Bielsko and Czyrek, Korbielowo, Wisla, Ustron, Zawoja and Zwardon. The health service is providing its normal Saturday services. Gasoline stations are open.

JELENIA GORA UPDATE; GOVERNMENT COMMISSION EXPECTED

LD301951 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Our Jelenia Gora correspondent Tomasz Kendziak reports that a sit-in strike began this morning at a majority of industrial enterprises of Jelenia Gora Voivodship.

Municipal transportation in Jelenia Gora has been off the streets as of 0800 this morning. All road transportation sections in the voivodship have also ceased work. Only a few bus routes are in operation. They are run by crews from outside the voivodship.

Work has stopped at a number of voivodship industrial enterprises which produce goods intended for the domestic market and for export. At all those enterprises where production involves continuous processes and the output cannot be stopped without incurring serious losses, work has continued. Among other places of employment where work has continued are the traffic services in the lignite mine and the [word indistinct] power station. Food stores and other local trade enterprises were open in Jelenia Gora. There have been no stoppages in the work of enterprises providing electricity, gas and water for the population of towns and rural areas. Lack of transportation is the greatest inconvenience especially as there are some scores of thousands of people on winter vacations in the voivodship. The majority of enterprises catering for tourists are functioning. The entire transportation service is based on railroad facilities which are functioning normally.

The strike in Jelenia Gora Voivodship was launched because of nonimplementation of the demands of the Jelenia Gora Solidarity. These demands concerned, among other things, the removal from their posts of a dozen or so representatives of the present and former voivodship authorities as well as managers of enterprises, and also the handing over of three buildings [word indistinct] for use as public facilities. The Jelenia Gora Solidarity is also demanding unconditional implementation of the accords concluded in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie.

According to information received from the office of the Council of Ministers a government commission equipped with authority to sign an agreement is expected to arrive on Monday for talks with the Interfactory Strike Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity. Jelenia Gora Voivodship's Interfactory Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity has announced that the strike would continue until the moment of the signing of an agreement between the Interfactory Strike Committee and the government commission. The strike may be suspended for the duration of the negotiations.

No Strike After Agreement

LD311430 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Our reporter Leszek Zielinski has held a short interview with Waldemar Borek, press spokesman of the combined strike committees debating in the Gencjana Club in Jelenia Gora:

[Begin recording] [Question] In view of the appeal by the National Consultative Commission did the strike committee consider calling off the strike?

[Answer] Yes, we had talks today with the representatives of the voivodship People's Council. We have been informed that the government commission will arrive for talks with us on Saturday morning. Taking into consideration the recommendations of the National Consultative Commission, and the tense situation existing in our region, we have decided to modify the third point of the resolution of 28 January about the announcement of the strike proper, and we have decided to suspend strike action the moment the commission arrives with full powers and to call off the strike the moment agreement is signed. Workforces have undertaken strike action with full discipline; exemplary order and organization prevail in work enterprises. [end recording]

We have also received news that at 0015 Deputy Minister Jablonski arrived in Gencjana Club and announced that the commission has arrived in Jelenia Gora. Talks will begin most probably this afternoon.

Also farmers on hunger strike in St Joseph's Church in Swidnica have appealed, in connection with the resolution of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission, for the rally and march in Swidnica by members and sympathizers of Rural Solidarity to be canceled.

The Presidium of the MKZ Solidarity in Olsztyn has issued a communique concerning calling off the strike which had been declared for 2 February. Here is the text of the communique:

In view of the fulfillment by the voivodship committee of the National Unity Front in Olsztyn of the last condition--that is by submitting by the committee the resolution requesting the Sejm to deprive Edmund Wojnowski, former first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Olsztyn, of his parliamentary mandate owing to the loss of confidence of the electorate--the strike has been called off.

TU Resolution Suspends Strikes

LD312020 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 31 Jan 81

["Text" of 31 January resolution of Solidarity representatives meeting in Jelenia Gora Voivodship]

[Text] In connection with instructions issued by the National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity concerning the suspension of strikes, and in connection with us being subordinated to other interfactory founding committees in the country, we have decided to suspend the strike in Jelenia Gora Voivodship. But all enterprises will remain in a state of strike readiness and the joint strike committee will continue to debate in the Gencjana Club until the signing of the agreement.

By adopting this resolution we have in mind the welfare of Poland and the maintenance of the unity and solidarity of our trade union.

Our decision has been dictated by the following facts:

In Warsaw, representatives of the National Consultative Commission have completed talks with the government on the subject of registration of the Rural Solidarity, on work-free Saturdays, and on access of the NSZZ Solidarity to mass media.

Today, in Jelenia Gora a government commission arrived with powers to sign an agreement and we began our talks.

In case the talks are interrupted again, the strike will start immediately.

[Signed] For the joint strike committee, (Roman Nygos)

Government-TU Talks Continue

LD020936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Talks have been going on since Saturday in Jelenia Gora between the government commission, led by first vice minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection, Jan Jablonski, and the joint strike committee of lower Silesia. As the committee's press spokesman, (Andrzej Marborek), has stated, Saturday's discussions concerned implementation, in Jelenia Gora Voivodship, of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements. One of the points dealing with these problems has been initialled. The talks are difficult and there are differing positions on many issues.

Yesterday's negotiations concentrated on cadre matters. Specific accusations were levelled at Stanislaw Ciosek. Members of Solidarity are demanding his recall from the post of minister and that he be stripped of his [Sejm] deputy's mandate. Much attention was given to development of the voivodship and to the neglect in many areas of social and economic life.

Topics to be tackled today include transfer of the PZPR Central Committee "Grant" vacation home in Szklarska Poreba; the "Zameczek" vacation home and a Ministry of Internal Affairs sanatorium for general social purposes.

JELENIA GORA PUBLISHING WORKERS ANNOUNCE SIT-IN

LD301747 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpt] We have received a telex message from the strike committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity of the Workers' Publishing Cooperative [RSW] Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch of Jelenia Gora Voivodship. Here is its content:

We are making it known that the workforce of the RSW Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch of the Jelenia Gora Voivodship branch, in solidarity with the general efforts of the nation toward stabilizing the political and economic situation in the country and toward a complete settlement and observance of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements, began a sit-in strike at 0730 on 30 January in the management headquarters and local branch headquarters, in accordance with the decision of the joint strike committees of the NSZZ Solidarity of the lower Silesian region. In the enterprise an Interunion Strike Committee has been set up, representing delegates of NSZZ Solidarity and the federated Trade Union of Book, Press, Radio and Television Employees, thus representing the entire workforce.

The decision to embark on a strike action was accepted by all political-trade union organizations active in the enterprise. At the same time it is pointed out that, with regard to the gravity of the situation and the vital need to inform society, we have not stopped distributing the daily press.

ZIELONA GORA PRINTERS ANNOUNCE STRIKE ALERT

LD301330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Printers in Zielona Gora Voivodship have declared a state of strike alert until further notice. They are demanding improvemnts in working conditions, speeding up talks on work-free Saturdays, and the consistent implementation of other provisions of the social contract. While discharging their normal duties the printers are displaying placards, slogans and white and red flags. After a break of one day caused by the strike of Poznan printers, both Poznan dailies, GAZETA ZACHODNIA [WESTERN GAZETTE] and GLOS WIELKOPOLSKI [THE VOICE OF WIELKOPOLSKA] appeared normally today.

COMMENTARIES ON STRIKE SITUATION, AGREEMENT

Poland at 'Crossroads'

LD302300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 81

[(Oskar Branski) commentary]

[Text] We have come to a crossroads which leads nowhere. Strikes are continuing in the country, strikes of varying scope in various regions. Transportation is partially paralyzed; production plants are at a standstill. In the shops there are a skeleton of shelves. Individual Solidarity cells are acting on their own; they have ceased to respect the recommendations of even their own central body. This is evidenced, for instance, in the strikes in Jelenia Gora and Bielsko Biala which are underway despite the call by the National Consultative Commission for a suspension of strike action.

Five months have elapsed since the signing of the agreements. It is time to ask ourselves the question: Where are we and what now? I must admit that I watched the movement of working people in the coastal region last summer with optimism. Many boils had grown on the social organism; they had to be lanced with decisive action. Today I feel completely different. The Solidarity trade union became the leaven of the new period. At present certain of its cells are reminiscent in their actions of an anarchist organization.

They bring ferment and confusion into the life of the whole country. More and more printed statements are appearing, threatening the foundation of our existance--socialism. Where then is the apolitical nature formulated in the agreements and so often stressed at the beginning in statements by Solidarity activists?

Why is this happening? I think that one of the many answers was given in yesterday's television program "Our Meetings." The people leading some regional Solidarity cells--let us say this straight out--are not always guided by the good of society. It is not a matter of political activity, but normal life within generally accepted moral standards. Those who brutally demand the settling of accounts with first secretaries, voivodas and ministers, regardless of whether the latter are specifically to blame, deserve to be called demagogues. Under the cloak of the renewal of life in the country, they are fighting for their own particular goals and are engaging in a personal settling of accounts.

A state of (?semiauthority) reigns in some of the country's centers. This makes it very difficult for the government to implement the agreements. Implementation is a process which takes time and which cannot be brought about in one stroke. One cannot decrease production and at the same time increase market supplies. Even the best manager is helpless in a situation like that.

In the past few days the press has been carrying extensive reports on the state of the implementation of the agreements, clearly and openly, point by point. One might not agree with many of the solutions, one may hold a different opinion. But the only forum for the presentation of controversial problems should be joint discussion and not the use of force, the introduction of slackness and anarchy. The next round of talks between the government and Solidarity is in progress. It is probably unnecessary to explain the hope with which we, the whole of society, are awaiting their results. I trusted Solidarity. Now I will find out whether or not this hope is misplaced.

Comment on Social Tension

LD302140 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Despite the clear position adopted both by the government and the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity, and despite the talks which are continuing, we have again received today information about strikes and work stoppages. Our anxiety and fear for the future have grown. The forces of commonsense rallied round our party are beginning to run out of arguments in their discussions with some of the strike-leaders. This is not because there is a shortage of arguments but because they are not being accepted, because they do not count. The attitude of these leaders is beginning, to an increasing extent, to recall those dark pages in our history when private interests or the tendency to stir up trouble on the part of individuals, as well as the uncritical attitude toward those people on the part of those immediately around them, a climate of intolerance, has brought irreversible social damage. [sentence as heard]

An end must be put to creating social tensions. This view is shared also by the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity which, as is well known, is also against the continuation of strikes launched by the various regional centers. To these strikes we are saying decisively: No! These strikes are causing fatal economic consequences. At the same time, it is not true that after demands are met lost work is being made up by anybody. The losses mount and they are engendered not only by strikes but also by declining labor productivity and a fall in production discipline. We say: No!

Because of our economic situation, and also because the present development of strike action and its consequences--whether the strikers want it or not--in fact threatens the continuing process of socialist renewal, to an increasing extent they are limiting the economic capabilities for implementing the accords concluded last year and menace the balance both of the existing and the developing social structures.

They threaten, more and more, our prestige on the world arena. These are the feelings of all sensible people including, we are convinced of that, very many of the participants of today's strikes.

Why then are they striking? In the working class, the word "solidarity" carries with it obligations and has considerable emotional significance. It recalls the best tradition of the struggle for work and for bread and this is understandable. The workers' aktiv reflects this in its self-control. Those, however, who use the word "solidarity" as a tool with an increasingly political character, will find that sooner or later the working class will cut themselves off from them. The sooner this happens the better it is for the country, for the self-government of the trade unions and for an honest implementation of the accords. In every community there exists a limit at which the feelings of solidarity must be confronted with commonsense, and commonsense must carry the day.

At present, what is at stake is the need for the justified public anxiety to serve a prompt creation of planes of constructive cooperation of all communities. In this cooperation broad masses of the members of Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity are finding or will find their own place: After all, they are showing a great deal of good will and creative spirit in seeking ways out of the present situation. In short, they do honest work. Their good will is a capital asset which the forces basically hostile to the process of socialist renewal do not wish to use. They push certain elements of Solidarity into the dead-end of total negation; they use the label of NSZZ Solidarity as a screen for activities of a clearly political character, decisively transgressing this statutory framework within which NSZZ Solidarity has decided to act. Recently, there has been an increase in the frequency of attacks against the management cadres, only because they have the courage to set high standards and to take a stand against anarchy. Malicious generalization of mistakes committed by individuals turn the attack against them into an instrument of political struggle.

We are all learning to live and work in new conditions. The costs of this learning are high and we all have to bear them. The search for new solutions of problems which we sense, problems both economic and social, require intensive work and endeavor in an atmosphere of a matter-of-fact dialogue, indeed a dialogue and not confrontation, opposing the rational to the emotional and using arguments rather than slogans which are not grounded in fact. The cost of this learning is high and only because of the sense of responsibility for the fate of the nation is this cost not yet too high. Nevertheless, this cost is so great now that the whole nation must bear it. Is it necessary that we Poles, must be again wise after the damage has been done? Is it not time that the opposite should happen?

Limits on Solidarity

LD311600 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 31 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] One of the main problems persistently being put forward by the 'Solidarity' trade union is the question of access to the mass media, TRYBUNA LUDU, the organ of the PZPR Central Committee writes. This demand, frankly speaking, is perceived as quite understandable and natural. It is no surprise that a mass public organization is seeking to present its views, suing the mass media.

However, it is difficult to expect such understanding when 'Solidarity' goes beyond the limits of trade union activity in the braod sense [shiroko ponimayemaya profsoyuznaya deyatelnost] and starts to engage in politics. This does not just concern strike actions and slogans.

Tension is no ally of democracy. In a country divided into various camps it is impossible to even think of the development of tolerance, mutual understanding and benevolence.

The activities of the mass media as well are not taking place in some vacuum but are a function of the general political situation in the country. Furthermore, maintaining tension in this sphere does not promote democratic slogans which, at least theoretically, are accepted by almost everyone, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in conclusion.

Good Will Not Enough

LD312144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Feuilleton by Kajetan Gruszecki]

[Text] It is probably with a sense of relief that we all listened to the radio newscasts this morning. At long last the liberum veto--so tragically Polish--has been replaced by an expression of the genuine will of the majority of the nation. Mr Gwiazda of Solidarity is no doubt right when he says that this is a far-reaching compromise. The government spokesman was also right when he declared, in a weary voice after the session that continued long into the night, that a gradual reduction in the duration of working hours is possible. They are right but they have not yet inspired me with optimism. I would prefer in place of sudden nighttime talks to see the onset of daytime work, a daily dialogue accompanied by consistent action. What is required is the lever which--to use the trenchant expression of Professor Szczepanski--will hoist Poland from the position of (?rock-bottom) from which, I profoundly believe, it will succeed in soaring upwards.

Regarding the sensation of relief, it is limited and lacks the potential for growth. While believing in the good faith of both contracting sides one can, after all, ask the question: Why are there still strikes in Jelenia Gora where talks with the government commission have, indeed, begun today? Why are there strikes in Bielsko-Biala? Is it again a case of liberum veto? Who is represented by the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity and who is represented by the organizers of those two strikes? We are dealing with a paradox of sorts: The two sides debating during the night on Ujazdowski Boulevard represent the same nation. Both of them speak of the necessity of lifting Poland out of the crisis. Both of them have in their ranks people who desire a lasting accord. There are also extreme wings which are hampering the accord. Both sides have got people who are energetic and talented, as well as people who are incompetent and entrenched in their positions. The paradox lies in the fact that it is so difficult to achieve a tangible result. Yet in the shadow of this main debate there has remained the simple fact that Minister Kowalik managed at a suitable moment to send a letter to the trade unions with a specific proposal concerning the regulations covering foodstuffs as well as to publish a draft recommendation and submit it (?once more) for public discussion. On this occasion members of the executive of Solidarity, involved in this way in the sphere of decisionmaking, found out how difficult decisionmaking is, how extremely complicated is the endeavor to find a golden mean. This is an example of the successful method of overcoming hurdles. The only question is why keep erecting new hurdles, as is being done today in the south of Poland? On Friday when nobody could yet foresee the results of the announced talks between the government and the trade unions our editorial office received dozens of letters and telegrams calling for an accord. In this trend the voice of workers' party organizations began to come decisively to the fore. This voice was full of concern but also determined and calling for action. It echoed the words frequently repeated by the first secretary of the Central Committee, that the line of the seventh plenum is not to be changed and that the party must be in charge of the socialist renewal. Why the party, someone may ask, someone who will recall the deformation of the seventies.

Well, I dare to assert that the reason for this lies in the fact that nobody, except the party, is in a position to guarantee the development of an independent and secure Poland, the durability of its borders, the strengthening of the rule of the people and social progress. We have dozens of questions: How can we rid ourselves of the tight constraint of conservative traditions, how to make the rule of the people an all-embracing fact, how to draw up a program for solving the crisis which would lead directly to a new phase of socialism, about which we still know little? These questions arise with particular intensity in the party itself, the party which must recover its working class trend and character and return to its ideological sources. Answers to these questions cannot wait for the complete solution of the Polish crisis, because this would amount to waiting for Godot. Yet the fundamental questions cannot be answered by a weakened party, fully involved in day-to-day work, in the role of a fire brigade putting out the fire of crises kindled in more and more places under any new pretext. It is in this kindling of new fires that I see dangerous attempts at dismantling. And, after all, this is not a case of little imps playing with matches. If this, yet another compromise, is to bring about lasting results then let us get down to work without grandiose appeals, without waiting for a fresh fall of [word indistinct] manna in the form of miraculous solutions from above. Perhaps, by means of better and more productive work, we will achieve more for the cause of the renewal than by strikes? What if we have a go at it? From the very next Monday? Of course, it is easier to call for not working than for work. But the very effort to extract material also defines the situation. It is necessary to hew coal in order to use it as fuel; otherwise, in a few days time, we will be freezing in our homes.

What would Stanczyk [16th Century Polish court jester] say if he were alive today? "Heal thyself, Polish physician!" A remedy must be found for [word indistinct] megalomania. It is our raison d'etre. "Working instead of prattling" probably amounts to an unfair argument: it is very primitive. But while working one can still go on debating and exert pressures to achieve desired solutions. Besides the [word indistinct] argument, little remains to be said because so many words have already been uttered.

One would like, perhaps, misusing literary metaphors, to ask those shouting: "Poland, motherland, motherland," what kind of motherland? A little house, a meager cottage, straw men and a length of rope which is all that's left? Will we wake up from the nightmare? [References to historical play by Wyspianski depicting the inertia of Polish society]

A feuilleton is not the medium for conveying ready made answers. Let us try to find the answers for ourselves, this very day, at suppertime.

Comment on Solidarity Good Will

LD021010 Warsaw PAP in English 0803 GMT 2 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Feb (PAP)--"The decisions taken in the course of the Friday and Saturday talks of the government with Solidarnosc prove that there are people in the union leadership who proclaim themselves in favour of sensible compromise", TRYBUNA LUDU wrote in an article titled "Need for Common Sense and Imagination."

"Also masses of Solidarnosc members are showing a lot of goodwill. They are united not only by common strivings and the will to mend the republic, but also by the sense of co-responsibility.

"However, the stance of some regional union activists is in stark contrast to such an attitude. One can gain the impression that they want to maintain and step up tensions, to give dangerous swing to the public mood.

"Irrespective of whether their organizers want it or not, launching strike action restrains the prospect for a consistent implementation of the social contracts.

"We shall not be able to break the deadlock without negotiations and cooperation which will take into account the facts and the arguments of all the sides concerned", the paper said.

SOLIDARITY RAILROAD COMMISSION, GOVERNMENT MEET

LD310426 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0330 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] A 3-day conference of Solidarity's Consultative Commission of workers of enterprises which belong to the association of railroad rolling stock repair works has ended in Opole. A meeting with the government commission, headed by Deputy Minister of Transportation Czeslaw Goscilowicz, took place during the proceedings.

The Solidarity commission was headed by (Zbigniew Klucinski). Implementation of the agreements signed in Wroclaw at the beginning of November 1980 was discussed. As far as 25 points are concerned, this implementation was deemed satisfactory. The trade union commission stated that delays in the implementation of some points of agreements did not arise from ill will on the part of the government.

PRINT WORKERS SOLIDARITY ELECTS NEW CHAIRMAN

LD012236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] The first national congress of delegates of the National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity of Print Workers ended in Szczecin today. A new leadership was elected: Henryk Stodolny from Szczecin, until now chairman of the interim committee, was elected chairman of this committee. It was decided the committee would be based in Szczecin.

During the congress, matters connected with implementing the agreement concluded in Szczecin between the national interim Coordinating Committee of Print Workers of NSZZ Solidarity and the government commission were discussed. An assessment of the implementation of this agreement will be presented in a report. Among other things, the possibility of utilizing reserves in order to resolve the problem of the publications of school handbooks was also discussed.

REPORT ON FORMER JASTRZEBIE MKR CHAIRMAN, PROBLEMS

LD302342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] At a meeting today of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity in the Staszic colliery in Katowice, the miners passed a resolution in which they demanded that Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz resume activity in the Jastrzebie Interfactory Workers Committee [MKR] until elections of regional Solidarity officials are held. As we have already reported, several days ago Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz submitted his resignation as chairman of Jastrzebie MKR, stating the reasons for his decision in an open letter to the members of NSZZ Solidarity. At the same time, Staszic colliery miners proposed that a commission be set up to examine the charges against Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz and other members of the MKR and present its conclusions at a meeting of representatives of all-factory workers committees which belong to the Jastrzebie MKR. The Staszic colliery miners have invited Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz to the next meeting of his colliery union organization.

NSZZ SOLIDARITY SILESIA BOARD ESTABLISHED

LD311928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Another meeting of the Representatives of the Factory Founding Committees [ZKZ] and the Factory Workers Committees [ZKR] under the Interfactory Workers Committee [MKR] Jastrzebie was held today in the hall of sports and cultural events in Jastrzebie.

A report on the establishment of the regional board of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity of Silesia and the basin region with headquarters in Katowice was given at the meeting. The board includes the MKR Jastrzebie and the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKR] Katowice. The establishment of the board was approved by the participants in the meeting.

It was stressed at the meetings that the aim of creating the board is to unite the Solidarity trade union movement of Silesia and the basin. An auditing commission to investigate the accusations against Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz, the former chairman of MKR Jastrzebie, was also established.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON REGISTRATION OF MANAGERS' UNION

LD312230 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] The Warsaw court has registered a new trade union: the union of the managerial personnel of socialized establishments. The new organization is commonly called the Directors' Union.

The ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily took a dim view of the idea, writing that some people call the union a "league for the defence of executive seats."

A co-founder of the new union Roman Dolczewski told ZYCIE WARSZAWY about the goals and tasks of the organization.

"No one outside Poland has any doubts that management is a profession. Here it has become generally accepted that nearly everyone may be a manager provided he has the right personal contacts and has proved his loyalty. This is a product of the early post-war years, when 'dedication of the cause' counted more than professionality. This bred arbitrariness in economy. Hence the notorious infringement on economic and social laws.

"Our union is the first organization of this kind in the CMEA. The present economic and social situation in Poland legitimizes the foundation of this union. In our system, economic efficiency is determined by the cooperation of three partners: the employees, the managers, and the state. This alignment should be modelled on a triangle with an equal distribution of forces.

"At present, the state continues to wield considerable economic power. On the other hand, employee organizations have grown strong and independent, while the managers of establishments have lost their hold. In many enterprises they are blamed by crews for disruptions in the normal production rhythm. Often also superior authorities treat managers as scapegoats.

In the past, managers also received the backing of the party apparatus. The system of managerial resources within the PUWP trust of a PUWP committee could afford more boldness in relations with crews and their own superiors.

"How can a manager act efficiently if he acts single-handed, as the party has lost much of its authority, the higher level economic administration is at sea, and employees often have a sense of power and overwhelming advantage over their own managers? I think that the weakening of the managers' position and their isolation is one of the reasons of worse economic results. As a result, their initiative, courage and the respect they command dwindle. This is a very dangerous process for the economy.

It seems just the right time to found the union. People are discussing the economic reform, the laws on state enterprise and trade unions. The present proposals deserve also an evaluation from the viewpont of managing the enterprise and from the manager's position, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote.

GORSKI ON 'DIFFICULT' TALKS WITH LODZ STUDENTS

LD312030 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Statement by Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology, in Lodz; date not given--recorded]

[Text] I have been negotiating in Lodz for 3 days with representatives of the striking students of Lodz University, Lodz Technical University and the Medical Academy. Altogether about 4,000 students are on strike out of a total of 20,000 students in Lodz. This sit-in strike has paralyzed the life of these establishments. The talks are difficult and the commission taking part in the talks on behalf of the students is obstinate and there is a great deal of cantankerousness [zacietrzewienie] among the students listening to the negotiations. There are many demands, about 50. Some of them are beautiful and nice and concern autonomy and self-government for higher educational establishments. The problem is that all of these matters, or most of them, have already been resolved by the ministry in the last 6 months or even earlier.

There are demands put forward by the students which are totally beyond comprehension; for example, the demand to eliminate the system of accepting outstanding students straight from schools without entry examinations and to eliminate the system of university places distributed by the ministry. These matters were already resolved in December, in fact, by a decision of the ministry. Therefore, we have a problem--the students are not well enough informed.

Moreover, there are a number of demands on important matters concerning students where the interests of the students are in conflict with the interests of the whole community. For example, there is a demand to reduce military service for students to 3 months [from 1 year]. It is impossible to properly train a reserve officer who could responsibly command his unit in 3 months. I would not like, nor would I like anyone else, to serve in such a unit. I am past the age of conscription anyway but someone from my family or younger people should not serve in such a unit--what if something tragic happened to our country? There is also a large group of political demands which we shall begin to discuss. I think that such demands are strange, to say the least. For example, there is a demand to free political prisoners. There are no political prisoners in Poland. Nobody is convicted just because he voices some political views. Sometimes somebody is punished for activity directed against our state. That is probably why these talks are so difficult.

I hope to complete our talks and I hope that the students of Lodz will understand that [words indistinct] are implemented and it is now the issue to [words indistinct]. There is enormous scope for the activities of the youth organizations here. [Passage indistinct] I hope that the talks will end well and that the sit-in will end and students will resume their studies. I hope that they will begin to perform their duties normally [passage indistinct] studying is a kind of a privilege given only to some and the cost of training a student is hundreds of thousands [passage indistinct]

LOCAL FARM DIRECTOR REJECTS WORKFORCE DEMANDS

LD312136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0414 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Excerpt from a 1-hour agricultural bulletin for farmers: interrupted in progress with unidentified speaker--recorded]

[Excerpt] On 9 September 1980 at 0800, I went to the Secretariat of the director's office at the Zabow farm.

My aim was to forward letters and demands of the workforce. The director asked me what I was doing in the office building. Subsequently, in an insulting and crude manner, I was cursed by the director, who said: Who gave you permission to come to the office? Well, excuse me for saying this, but he literally said: Fuck off, and get back to work! You troublemaker, I do not want to see you here again. When I did not rush to leave, wishing to explain why I was there, I was called back to the director's office. When I told the director that I brought letters from the committee of workers, he ran out into the secretary's office, grabbed the letters from the secretary's hand, ran into his office tearing the letters to shreds, and shouted at me, insulting me, insulting the workforce and the cause to which I devoted myself--that is organizing the new, independent trade unions in our workplace, of which the director is a fervent opponent. This is how he expressed himself: You troublemaker; if you do not calm down, you won't know what hit you until you are in your grave! You shitbag, you heap of dung, you shit-covered union activist!

TRYBUNA LUDU ON IMPLEMENTATION OF GDANSK ACCORD

AU301448 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 28 January on pages 3 and 4 carries a 10,000-word item entitled "Information on Implementation of the Protocol-Agreement Signed by the Government Commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee on 31 August 1980 in the Gdansk Shipyards," which cites the 20 points of the agreement and explains how each of them was implemented up to 24 January 1981.

The "Information" recapitulates all the measures taken up to 24 January with regard to the Interfactory Strike Committee's demands concerning trade unionism, strikes, mass media, work dismissals, relegated students, detained dissidents, freedom of speech, publicity for the Interfactory Strike Committee, economic reform, strike pay, wage increases, price control, improved food supplies, personnel policy, family allowances, retirement age, minimum pension increases, health services, nurseries, maternity leave pay, improvements in housing availability, family separation allowances, work-free Saturdays, immunity for strikers and publicity for the Gdansk agreement.

The "information," which is signed by Andrzej Jedynak, the Council of Ministers Plenipotentiary for supervising implementation of the decisions of the protocol-agreement signed on 31 August 1980 by the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee in Gdansk, states in conclusion:

"This information concisely describes the current state of implementation of the Gdansk agreement. It shows that the government is most resolutely implementing the agreement and that the Council of Ministers plenipotentiary is continuously supervising that implementation. The government is paying constant attention to and is consistently evaluating the state of implementation of the agreement.

"Some decisions of the agreement have been implemented ahead of agreed deadlines and in excess of the agreement. This is because of the lines of the social policy approved and developed by the sixth and seventh PZPR Central Committee plenums. That policy is being followed by the government in its current activities, has been taken into account by the 1981 draft national socioeconomic plan and will be taken into account by the 3-Year Plan for stabilizing the economy and by the 1981-85 Plan.

"The new lines of social policy will also be crucially reflected in the draft economic reform, which has been submitted for nationwide consultations.

"These results of implementing the decisions of the agreement and of realizing the spirit of the social contract concluded in the Gdansk shipyards have been achieved--this should be stressed--in an extremely difficult and complicated socioeconomic situation for the country when the process of necessary economic stabilization is dragging on, against the government's initial expectations.

"However, complete implementation of the agreement closely depends on the further development of the country's economic situation, which is decisively influenced by the trade unions' attitude and implementation of the assurances that they will create a climate for better and more productive work and for exploiting production potential."

OLSZOWSKI ATTENDS LODZ PARTY COMMITTEE MEETING

LD310414 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] The Lodz party committee has held a plenary session to discuss the socioeconomic situation in the city of Lodz and the voivodship. The session was attended by Stefan Olszowski.

Many critical remarks about the authorities were made. However, concern was also voiced in connection with the political ambitions of some Solidarity activits. Much attention was also devoted to the openness of political life, a better functioning of the mass media and also to the openness of negotiations concerning controversial issues between the government and the trade unions.

'No Confidence' Vote Proposed

LD020956 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpts] We have to work in conditions of continuing political, social and moral conflict which are continuously fanned and create divisions dangerous to us all. These divisions are taking place not only among workforces and professional groups but also in families. They are acute political and world outlook divisions creating further conflicts--this is a fragment of a report by Tadeusz Czechowicz, first secretary of the Lodz party committee, made at today's plenum. The report deals with the voivodship's sociopolitical situation. Principal attention in the report and discussion is devoted to party problems.

Many critical remarks by those taking part in the discussion are addressed to the government which is being accused of incompetence and inability to make speedy and necessary decisions and conducting businesslike consultations with the public. A proposal has been made during the discussion that the next PZPR Central Committee plenum adopt a vote of no confidence in the government. The plenum is attended by PZPR Central Committee Politburo member Stefan Olszowski.

TRYBUNA LUDU STRESSES PRIMACY OF PZPR IN COUNTRY

LD311940 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 31 Jan 81

["Conditions and Guarantees"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Jan (PAP)--In a second article of the series on Poland's present situation, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote:

Public opinion sets great store by institutional guarantees. Thanks to that many institutions are being formed or revived now which ensure democratic functioning of the state, and many significant legal acts are being formulated whose lack has been long and acutely felt.

"In the mid 1950's and in particular after the October 1956 a thesis was discussed about the necessity of existence of an oppositional party in the socialist system as a condition of the functioning of democracy. The adoption of such thesis would mean a sociopolitical regress to bourgeoise democracy, but the sole fact of its emergence was associated with the shortcomings of the then mechanism of socialist democracy. We fought against that thesis, showing to what it was leading, but failed, however, to create a positive alternative.

"The experience of the past few months is bringing, it seems, a positive solution in the form of a new element, organically integrated with the whole, of the mechanism of socialist democracy: Self-governing social organizations have been formed and are beginning to function, among whom the foremost role is being played by the new trade unions." However, the daily points out further that the most significant guarantees should be sought in the party.

There can be no doubt that not a single thing happening within the PUWP remains without influence on the situation in Poland, and that simultaneously, not a single essential change can be carried out in Poland without active participation of the PUWP. Anyone who ignores that truth is either Poland's enemy or simply a fool who does not understand what is happening in this country, who does not understand the internal and external conditions of our situation.

"These guarantees should be seen in the party's internal democracy."

CIRCLES SEEKING ANARCHY NOT TO WEST'S TASTE

LD301438 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 20 Jan 81

["Dangerous Game"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan (PAP)--An editorial in the daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI headlined as above says inter alia:

Opponents of socialism in our country would be most content with such a state of affairs in which the social goals could never be realized but the destabilization of Poland, at the same time, would not harm their interests. Such destabilization is now threatening. There are circles in Poland which are trying hard to give a go-ahead to anarchy. But this seems to be no more to the taste of even the more cunning and calculating political decision-making centres in the West.

For Poland has assumed a definite place in the world, plays a not insignificant role in the European system of equilibrium being at the same time an important link of the process of detente. Even those forces which are openly hostile to socialism but soberly assess the situation including the defensive potential of the socialist community say that "for the time being" they could try to do harm to the socialist system but as long as they were unable to impose their own solutions it is necessary to maintain the present stabilization. This however requires reasonable calm, among other things, in Poland.

This calm is necessary for the West not only because the course of political affairs is such and no other, but also because of economic considerations.

All Polish patriots, men dedicated to the cause of socialism, are in favour of renewal. Such renewal which would make it possible to overcome the impasse ensuring the most effective socialist construction. [sentence as received] We are against forces hostile to our state, to socialism and to the nation.

Our allies, friends and neighbors are expressing anxiety and fears lest the course of internal affairs should make harm to Poland at the same time weakening the entire socialist community. This is the principal concern of our allies. The strenghening of socialism in Poland lies above all in the interests of our nation. A lasting and strong socialist community is a guarantee of security of all its members. We are fully aware of this and will defend this unity in the name of the most vital interests of the Polish nation, concludes the daily.

ENEMIES OF DETENTE SEEK TO DESTABILIZE COUNTRY

LD301424 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan (PAP)--For several months now, events in Poland have been influencing the situation in Europe, and also to some degree throughout the world. The balance of forces in Europe is still not fully achieved, and this becomes particularly apparent at a time when the policy of detente is being subjected to severe tests, writes the paper TRYBUNA LUDU.

Poland, because of its history and its geopolitical situation in the center of Europe, is a country which influences the preservation of this balance to a considerably greater degree than would be the case purely on the basis of its size or economic potential. Thus the internal situation in Poland effects the policy of detente, and for increasing numbers in the West European public, Poland is becoming a sort of touchstone for the effectiveness of the policy of detente. Therefore, many bourgeois politicians who approve the policy of detente and realize its significance for the future of Europe are expressing readiness to assist Poland in overcoming its economic difficulties.

The opponents of detente--and trends hostile to detente have clearly become stronger in the past 2 years--have other views. True, they do not actually plan on detaching Poland from the socialist community but they hope to destabilize it and turn it into a dangerous hotbed of tension and a pernicious influence on the socialist community as a whole. It is clear from this that the enemies of Poland approach it not as a subject, but as an object, of European politics. They are trying, in their imperialist, great-power game, to play the "Polish card". We resolutely protest against this approach to our country, writes TRYBUNA LUDU in conclusion.

LE FIGARO ON 'ANARCHY', POSSIBLE GOVERNMENT CHANGE

LD301639 Paris LE FIGARO in French 29 Jan 81 p 2

[Bernard Margeritte dispatch: "Increasing Restlessness Throughout Poland"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw--For the time being the situation remains complex and tense. This is due mainly to the following factors:

Within the country, anarchy seems to be gaining ground. All kinds of warning strikes, which it would be difficult to list, are taking place throughout the country. On Wednesday Solidarity announced a 1-hour nationwide general strike at 1220 on 3 February unless the problem of working hours has been resolved by then. The worst of it is that in fact nobody controls anybody any more. The Church can no longer get Mr Walesa to accept its views; Mr Walesa himself is finding it difficult to make his voice heard in the debates within Solidarity's leadership, and the latter is being circumvented by provincial groups.

Dissidents' Influence

Within the national leadership everyone, even within the party, is now agreed in acknowledging the weakness and blunders accumulated by the government. Moreover, Premier Pinkowski should be replaced, probably by Mr Jagielski, the latter's state of health permitting, at the next session of the Sejm. This session, due to take place on 5-6 February, promises to be a lively one: According to some rumors the deputies are planning to reject the draft budget. Obviously this would be the first time that such an event has occurred in socialist Poland.

Within Solidarity we are witnessing the development of internal conflicts and the progressive increase of the influence of extremist dissidents, who are trying gradually to take control of Solidarity's regional organizations in those places where hitherto their influence has been minimal.

Three Solidarity leaders in Szczecin regarded as too moderate have been forced to resign. On Wednesday President of the Silesian Miners' Solidarity in Jastrzebie Mr Sienkiewicz, who played a most important role during the August and September strikes, announced his resignation. He blamed the Workers Self-Defense Committee members, writing: "I see no chance of leading the Jastrzebie Solidarity organization in the present situation. It has strayed so far from representing the interests of the workers that it is no longer their honest spokesman."

CEAUSESCU GOES TO TIMISOARA TO MEET SFRY LEADERS

AU311420 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today left for Timisoara where he will meet with Comrade Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, who, together with Comrades Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslaiva, will pay a friendly visit to our country 1-2 February 1981.

Upon departing from Bucharest's Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by Comrades Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Ludovic Fazekas, Cornelia Filipas, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Leonte Rautu, Aneta Spornic, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea, Ion Ionita, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Marin Radoi, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter and Marin Vasile.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Party Central Committee, and Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

Upon arrival at Timisoara airport, the party secretary general was welcomed by Comrade Petre Danica, first secretary of the Timis Country Party Committee, and by other representatives of the local party and state bodies. A guard composed of soliders of our armed forces and members of Patriotic Guards and of youth paramilitary detachments for the fatherland's defense presented arms. The national anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania was played. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reviewed the honor guard. A group of young people offered flowers to the party secretary general. Numerous working people present at the airport gave the party secretary general an enthusiastic welcome, thus expressing their happiness to greet the beloved party and state leader among their ranks. They also expressed their satisfaction with the new Romanian-Yugoslav summit meeting devoted to further developing and deepening relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples and to expanding and strengthening those traditional relations to the benefit and in the interest of the neighboring socialist countries and in the interest of their progress and prosperity and the general cause of peace and socialism.

Arrival Ceremony

AU011354 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived in Romania this morning on a friendship visit. He is accompanied by Comrades Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Upon descending from the official train, Comrade Cvijetin Mijatovic was met by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The two presidents shook hands and embraced warmly. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also cordially greeted the other Yugoslav guests. Also present were Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Stefan Andrei and Petre Danica, first secretary of the Timis County Party Committee, as well as other officials who will attend the Romanian-Yugoslav summit meeting and representatives oflocal party-state bodies.

A group of young people, dressed in beautiful Banat folk costumes, and Pioneers gave flowers to Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, Cvijetin Mijatovic and the other guests. Numerous inhabitants of Timisoara who had come to the railway station enthusiastically applauded Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Cvijetin Mijatovic.

The meeting between the two heads of state marks a new and important moment in the Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialogue which is playing a decisive role in continuously developing and strengthening the close friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries, parties and peoples, for their mutual benefit and that of the cause of socialism, peace, security, understanding and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH FINNISH CP OFFICIAL

AU301932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Jan (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on January 30 Oiva Bjorkbacka, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Finnish Communist Party, now paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, information was exchanged on the activity and concerns of the two parties as well as views on questions of the international situation, of the world communist and working-class movement.

Satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the RCP and the FCP, the two parties' determination being expressed to further deepen and expand their cooperation.

Stress was laid on the ascending course of the Romanian-Finnish relations and the two parties' wish was reiterated to act for further developing the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural relations between the two countries.

The exchange of views on current international issues highlighted the deep-going transformations occurred in the world, the need for the intensified struggle of all peoples, of the revolutionary, progressive forces everywhere, of the world public opinion for lessening tension in international life, for resuming and continuing the course of the policy of detente, peace and security, for solving conflicts by negotiations, by political means. It was also stressed that firmer action should be taken for the promotion in interstate relations of a policy grounded on fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-recourse to the threat and use of force, for the ensurance of each people's right to develop self-reliantly without any outside immixture.

The importance was emphasized of achieving a climate of peace and security in Europe, just as the significance of a proper unfolding of the Madrid meeting so that it should give an impetus to the translation into fact of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, contribute to the development of collaboration and cooperation among all the European states and lead to the tangible measures of military disengagement and disarmament nuclear disarmament in the first place. The importance was highlighted in that context of the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe.

It was considered that the interests of world peace called for the cessation of the further location and development of nuclear missiles, of weapons in general on the European Continent and in the whole world.

The exchange of views also highlighted the need for eradicating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order meant to ensure the free and independent development of each nation on the road of economic and social progress.

During the interview, the determination of the two parties was expressed to further work for the strengthening of friendship, solidarity and collaboration among communist and workers' parties on the basis of fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect, each party's right to independently elaborate its own political line, its revolutionary tactics and strategy, in keeping with the historical, national and social conditions specific to the respective country. At the same time, the importance was brought to the fore of strengthening and expanding the collaboration with the socialist and social democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with all the democratic, progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, independence and social progress.

The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly messages between Nicolae Ceausescu and Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party.

ROMANIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP TREATY MARKED

AU301913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Jan (AGERPRES)--On January 30, a meeting took place at the mechanical enterprise of rolling stock "Gravita Rosie" of Bucharest marking 33 years since the signing of the first treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union. In the attendance were representatives of the Bucharest Municipality Committee of the RCP and of the Romanian association for relations with the Soviet Union as well as a large number of working people from that industrial platform of the Romanian capital city. Adrian Christruga, chief engineer of the enterprise, and (V. T. Malyutin), counsellor of the Embassy of the USSR in Bucharest, spoke about the significance of the respective event.

AUREL DUMA IN SWEDEN, TALKS WITH WIKSTROM

AU301245 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Stockholm, 30 Jan (AGERPRES)--Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, was received by Jan-Erik Wikstrom, minister of education and acting minister of foreign affairs of Sweden. During the talks with Leif Leifland, secretary-general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, views were exchanged on questions regarding the further development of the relations between the two countries, as well as on current international issues. Prime of place was given during the talks to disarmament questions stress being laid on the need for tangible steps toward consolidating confidence, towards military disengagement and disarmament, nuclear in particular. Special attention was paid to the Madrid meeting, the two countries' wish being asserted to make their active contribution so that the meeting, which must be a significant stage in the process of consolidating security, of developing cooperation in Europe, conclude with positive, substantive results.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH VISITING INDIAN OIL MINISTER

AU301912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Jan (AGERPRES)--On January 31, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received P. C. Sethi, minister of petroleum, chemicals and fertilizers of India, who pays a visit to Romania. During the interview, the positive evolution was highlighted of the economic collaboration between Romanian and India. The joint wish was expressed to deepen and diversify the Romanian-Indian cooperation, to expand commercial exchanges and cooperation in various sectors of the economy which should contribute to the progress of the two countries, to the welfare of the Romanian and Indian peoples. Aspects regarding the further development of the economic and technico-scientific cooperation between Romania and India in the fields of machine-building and metallurgy were also discussed during the interviews the Indian guest had with Ion Avram, minister of machine-building industry, and Neculai Agachi, minister of metallurgical industry.

BURTICA RECEIVES, TALKS WITH CUBAN OFFICIAL

AU311538 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received Jose de la Fuente, deputy minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba.

In the spirit of understandings concluded during the meetings between the party-state leaders of the two countries, the two sides discussed new opportunities to develop economic relations between Romania and Cuba.

VIENNA EMBASSY CRYPTOGRAPHER DEFECTION REPORTED

AU301320 Vienna KURIER in German 30 Jan 81 p 13

[Erich Grolig report: "Romanian Defected Through Window; Fled to West With 50 Kilos of Secret Documents"]

[Summary] Florian Rotaru, 28-year-old cryptography specialist at the Romanian Embassy in Vienna, defected to the West with 50 kilos of secret documents on 23 November 1980. Western security authorities have only now revealed the story of his escape. "The diplomat, Florian Rotaru, who as a cipher specialist belonged to the Foreign Intelligence Department (DGIE) of the Romanian Intelligence Service Securitate, had planned his escape since 1975. Since that time he gathered secret materials through which he intended to buy a life of freedom for himself in the West.

"At that time Rotaru was still working at the Bucharest headquarters of the intelligence service and encriphered secret diplomatic documents circulating between the Romanian Government and its representations abroad. He copied brief excerpts from the most important documents.

"When he was transferred as a cipher expert to the embassy in Vienna in 1979, he brought the documents with him in his diplomatic luggage, and here he consistently augmented his collection until 23 November 1980, the day of his defection.

"To the best of the knowledge of Austrian security police, the defection--details leaked only on Thursday--occurred as follows: Rotaru, who lives in the embassy building, chose a Sunday for his defection. At that time no other embassy members were on the premises. Only the gatekeeper's lodge was occupied by security officers. Without being disturbed he was able to force open file cabinets and desks of his colleagues and to search them for secret documents.

"Eventually he shouldered a 50 kilo mailbag, jumped out of a ground floor window at the rear of the building and in broad daylight made his escape to freedom through the garden behind the embassy building at 60 Prinz Eugenstrasse in Vienna.

"When the embassy personnel on the following Monday noticed the damage in the offices and discovered the forcibly opened desks and file cabinets, they believed at first that "ordinary" thieves had been after money and valuables. They were confirmed in their opinion by the broken panes of the escape window which had been smashed by Rotaru to fake a burglary. That is why the embassy called in Austrian police who, however, soon found out that the house had not been broken into, but that it was an inside job. Only then the truth began to dawn upon the Romanians."

By that time, Rotaru had long been in the safety of Western counterintelligence agents in the FRG. With the aid of Rotaru's documents, Western security authorities succeeded in uncovering an Eastern espionage ring consisting of five Austrians and two FRG citizens who were to spy out confidential political activities of the West in the Middle East. The final unmasking of the agents who meanwhile have gone into hiding in Austria is expected in the very near future.

REAGAN REMARKS 'ICED' WITH COLD WAR TONES

LD301418 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1350 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 30 Jan (TANJUG)--U.S. President Reagan yesterday evening stated that "so far detente's been a one-way street the Soviet Union has used to pursue its own aims" and that the U.S. must always bear in mind that the Soviet goal is "the promotion of world revolution and a one world socialist or communist state".

Answering questions at his first press conference since inauguration, Reagan launched White House's strongest verbal attack on Moscow in the last twenty to thirty years and iced with tones of the cold war period of the fifties.

President Reagan said that further SALT II negotiations with the Soviet Union will depend on the Soviet conduct and actions in international affairs and indicated that there will be no negotiations if, under U.S. assessments, Moscow does not respect U.S. interests.

Reagan assessed that the present form of the SALT II treaty enables the Soviet Union without control to produce a large number of nuclear warheads for all types of its missiles.

Reagan said that the question of the embargo on wheat sales to the Soviet Union will be discussed at a Cabinet session next week and that he personally is against the embargo since its burden is borne by only one segment of the U.S. population.

President Reagan negatively replied when asked whether the U.S. would retaliate against Iran for holding U.S. [word indistinct] hostage. In regard to reconciliation with Iran, Reagan noted that the U.S. will do nothing to this end before Iran gets a government which respects international law.

Sundic Sees 'New Crisis'

AU311652 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] We are concluding our foreign political chronicle with a commentary on U.S.-USSR relations in the light of the first press conference held by new U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Milika Sundic says:

It is not usual for the leader of a superpower to address the leaders of the other superpower in the way Ronald Reagan did at this first press conference. What he said about Soviet policy, Soviet leaders and the Soviet Union in general has not been heard since the times of John Foster Dulles or, to be even more precise, since the times of the cold war.

It is clear to everybody, and particularly to the two superpowers, that the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are not good. However, if something could be done to overcome such a state of relations between Moscow and Washington, it surely is not along the road indicated by Ronald Reagan. On the contrary, if Reagan's denunciations of Soviet foreign policy indicate U.S. behavior toward the Soviet Union in the coming 4 years, it can be stated with certainty that the world is entering a new crisis that will be deeper and more dangerous than it has ever been since the end of World War II.

President Reagan in his first appearance before journalists perhaps wished to make an impression of a brave and uncompromising leader prepared both for cooperation and confrontation, depending on how the other superpower behaves. He will be perhaps understood in this way.

However, what is questionable in this particular case is not so much the firmness of the foreign policy views of the U.S. President as the words he uttered at the expense of the Soviet Union. They are words which do not melt ice but make it even harder.

If detente, as comprehended by the superpowers, has brought advantage to one of them it only goes to show that such detente is not good. And indeed it is not good. Nobody denies that the big powers have and bear great responsibility for preserving world peace. However, there are few people, except for the big powers themselves, who believe that peace for the big powers means peace for all.

All the interventions of the big powers since the war which have occurred or are still underway have confirmed the well-known truth that there is and cannot be any lasting and stable peace in the world without universal detente. Even the relations between the big powers cannot be any better than they are if they rest on an equilibrium of power and fear and on the right of each big power to do what it wants in its usurped preserve.

Any interest which extends beyond one's national borders--regardless of whether it is called vital or natural--deprives somebody else of his right to freedom and independence. This has developed so far that rapprochement among the big powers has grown into something that had to happen: a complete disagreement between them.

President Reagan, rightly or wrongly, demands of the USSR to change its behavior, but he himself does not offer a different behavior by the United States toward the PLO, Namibia, El Salvador and others. One gains the impression that the desire is not to change anything.

Above all it is not very probable that Reagan succeeded in impressing Moscow, although the big ones know how to orient themselves. One would say that the effect on Moscow will be tne opposite. Any inflexible policy encourages inflexible behavior rather than discouraging it. If one exaggerates in this respect, the big question is where will one end. Certainly not in peace, especially not in the present situation, which is overheated even without any additional load.

It is true that it is inappropriate to offer advice to anybody on how to behave, and especially to the big powers, although they could surely do worse than pay more attention to what others think about their behavior. The world is in favor of peace between them as well as in favor of peace with them, but not to anybody's detriment.

SUNDIC VIEWS POLISH SITUATION, 'LAST WARNING'

LD301648 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Last night's statement by the Polish Government, which says that it will undertake measures in accordance with its constitutional authority to establish order and discipline in the country could be an introduction to the declaration of a state of emergency in Poland. The impression is that the Polish Government would not like to do this and that the statement only represents a warning to the trade union Solidarity--which may be the last warning if the present trend of strikes continues. The Polish Government is not giving up its efforts to continue talks with the trade union movement and is not withdrawing from the obligations it has assumed regarding the implementation of the August agreements, although, one would say, it believes less and less in the readiness of the trade union Solidarity to accept the government concept for the solution of the crisis. The Polish allies also do not believe in this possibility. They consider the activity of the trade union Solidarity to have rightwing tendencies and to represent political opposition to the existing social system in Poland. These views of the Polish allies on the situation in Poland appear to have had a decisive influence on the government decision to publish the said statement.

Should the Polish Government go a step further, the Warsaw Pact allies would certainly support it.

The question is, however, what kind of step? If the trade unions do not accept, so to speak, the ultimatum of the Polish Government, or if a split appears in their ranks but the strikes continue, then the government is likely--although at great risk--to resort to the enforcement of its constitutional authority in order--as the statement says--to establish order and discipline in the country. In this connection there is a second question: With whom and how? The government obviously has in mind the army and the security forces. However, the very thought that the army and the security forces would take upon themselves the role of the sole protector of socialist order in Poland is causing great restlessness. Establishing order and discipline in the country with the help of the army and the security forces could result in great disorder and bloodshed. It is true that this would not be the first time, but should this happen again it would be more serious and worse than anything that has happened in Poland so far. Let us recall that when the Poles unveiled the commemorative monument in Gdansk they swore that what happened in this harbor town 10 years ago--when the army fired at the workers--would never be repeated again. If anyone betrayed this oath and reason failed to prevail in this difficult moment for Poland and its working class, Poland would face the greatest tragedy in its history--civil war and foreign military intervention.

One must believe that the Polish state and party leadership bear all this in mind. One must believe in the commonsense of the new trade union movement and hope that it is not in the interest of anyone outside or inside Poland to push Poland into a catastrophe. That part of the Polish Govenrnment statement which expresses readiness to establish relations with the trade union movement on the basis of mutual responsibility for the fate of the country provides, in our opinion, the room and possibility for continuing the dialogue and thus also a way out of the present difficult situation in Poland. Any other way is very dangerous not only for Poland but also for peace in Europe and the world.

'INTERVENTION THROUGH COERCION' POSSIBLE IN POLAND

AU301640 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Jan 81

[TANJUG correspondent Zoran Zlatanovic report from Warsaw]

[Text] Strikes continued today despite the government statement last night announcing that the government is obliged, on the basis of its constitutional rights, to ensure law, order and discipline in the country so as to create conditions for the normal life of its citizens. The government stated that in case the strikes continue, it will be forced to adopt decisions which will contribute to a normal functioning of enterprises and institutions in confirmity with general social interests.

What decisions could these be? The government statement does not expand on this, but it is believed that emergency measures may be introduced. The government may thus decide on an intervention through coercion. It is assumed that such measures may be undertaken before 3 February when a general 1-hour strike has been announced for the whole country. Of course, if Solidarity abandons the strike by then and if other strike actions are stopped in the meantime, the possibility of the government taking emergency measures may be discontinued.

Today is the fourth day of the general strike in the Bielsko Biala Voivodship; more than 120 large industrial enterprises are on strike there. A general strike began this morning in the Jelenia Gora Voivodship, too, and strikes have continued in other parts of Poland.

The party daily TRIBUNA LUDU in its commentary today invokes numerous letters and party organization decisions and believes that the government and the party leadership must work energetically and consistently to overcome the existing deadlock in which the entire country is stuck. TRYBUNA LUDU emphasizes that a search for agreement remains the road which must be followed in seeking a solution.

POLISH GOVERNMENT, TRADE UNION AGREEMENT REPORTED

LD311735 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Jan (TANJUG)--Jozef Pinkowski, the Polish premier, and Lech Walesa, leader of the Solidarity trade unions, reached an agreement early today on principles for solving matters in dispute that gave rise to many strikes in Poland in the preceding days. Some other government members and members of the Solidarity leadership also participated in this meeting. An agreement was reached on introducing a five-day, 40-hour working week in Poland. The fulfilment of this labor demand will be formulated by law. This year, until all details in the talks between the government and the trade unions are solved, the Poles will have three free Saturdays a month.

The meeting between the representatives of the Polish Government and the Solidarity trade unions started yesterday afternoon and lasted all the following night.

An agreement was also reached on entitling the new trade-union organization to publish a weekly newspaper to be distributed all over Poland. Now, the Solidarity trade unions publish three local weeklies. An agreement was also reached on having Polish radio and TV newscast [as received] the content of the Solidarity Coordination Commission's decision and statements from now on. Besides, in discussions raised on major socio-economic question, Polish radio and TV will secure the participation of Solidarity representatives as well in the future.

The question of registration of Rural Solidarity trade unions remains open. Anyhow, the representatives of the Polish Government and of the Solidarity trade unions agreed to continue talks on setting up Solidarity trade unions in the countryside.

The results of talks among government representatives, Solidarity representatives and representatives of other Polish trade union organizations will contribute to calming the situation in Poland, a Polish Government press spokesman expressed his conviction.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR FOR 1981 SIGNED

LD310610 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1854 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jan (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav-Soviet trade protocol for 1981, signed in Belgrade today, provides for increase in bilateral trade by about 10 per cent compared with last year when bilateral trade reached a total value of over $5 billion.

The most important products which Yugoslavia will export to the Soviet Union this year are non-ferrous metals, ships, metallurgical and energy equipment, machine-tools, equipment for nuclear power plants, consumer goods and some raw materials and semi-finished goods.

Yugoslavia will import from the Soviet Union, in addition to certain quantities of raw materials, oil, coking coal and semi-finished goods, complete equipment for some projects, products of machine building, ship building and electronic industries, as well as consumer goods.

Considerable deliveries of products on the basis of industrial co-operation, especially from the motor-car and machine-tool industries, are envisaged in the commodity exchange.

CPCZ'S KEMPNY VISITS ISKRA FACTORY IN KRANJ

AU301648 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jan 81 p 8

[Text] Ljubljana--Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, yesterday visited the Iskra work organization in Kranj.

The Czechoslovak guest and his associates, who are on an official visit of several days to our country, toured the production plants of the Iskra telecommunications factory. Representatives of the collective informed them of the factory's development and production processes.

A mutual desire to further expand cooperation between the Czechoslovak economy and Iskra and to introduce more specific forms into that cooperation was expressed during the talks. The guests were especially interested in Iskra's microelectronic and automation products.

DIMITRIJEVIC VIEWS NONALIGNMENT, KAMPUCHEA, EGYPT

AU302125 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Bojan Dimitrijevic commentary]

[Excerpts] The preparatory part of the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries begins in New Delhi next week. The main part of the conference will be held from 9 to 12 February. The gathering has been advanced 6 months so that the nonaligned countries may be able to decide as soon as possible on what they should jointly do to mitigate the present international tension. This task, our commentator Bojan Dimitrijevic says, will be made easier if the gathering reaches an accord on several crisis problems, two of which were on the agenda of the sixth summit in Havana:

These two problems are Kampuchea and the demand of a group of Arab countries to suspend Egypt from the nonaligned movement because it signed the Camp David agreement. Further international disputes have indeed broken out since the sixth summit, but we shall discuss this on another occasion. It was decided in Havana that the problem of Kampuchea should be discussed by the ministerial meeting in New Delhi. Nothing has been done in the meantime to solve the crisis politically. Foreign troops are still in that country, the war provoked thus in the country continues to rage, the political positions of those who sent the troops have remained entrenched, and the legal government strives to expand the political basis of the armed struggle against foreign presence.

The minority which in Havana prevented the presence of the legal government delegation in the conference hall asserts that it was decided by consensus that the Kampuchean seat in the movement should remain vacant. The truth is the opposite: Since no consensus was reached on the Kampuchean seat, the summit host physically prevented the legal government from attending the sessions. Therefore, it would be no surprise if many nonaligned countries in New Delhi present a request to clear up the artificial confusion about interpreting the Havana decision.

Considering the feelings of the great majority of the nonaligned countries, the answer to this question would be unfavorable to those who are making use of a forced interpretation. It would exert additional pressure on the minority which is trying, by legalizing the government in Phnom Penh, to legalize the right to intervention; intervention is in opposition to the original principles of nonalignment.

Instructed by the example of Afghanistan, a nonaligned country which has become a victim of the big powers' contest over spheres of interest, a great majority of the nonaligned countries resolutely reject this.

As regards the second problem--the suspension of Egypt--it is difficult to say whether the Arab countries, divided by fresh bloc contests in the Middle East, will again broach their request. It can now only be said that a suspension would not be a happy outcome. It would be much more acceptable to many, especially to a majority of the African states, if a position were adopted to politically disqualify those nonaligned countries which do not follow the concepts and positions based on the application of the original principles of nonalignment.

This would have the force of a precedent for those countries which in words support nonalignment but in deeds act to the benefit of the blocs. Furthermore, suspension would open a process which might endanger the unity of the movement, its democratic nature and its being open toward the world in which many countries still bend to the pressure of the blocs although they do not wish to follow or to continue a bloc policy.

Indeed, the question is open, and it remains to be seen whether a consensus will be sought and what it will be. It seems for the time being that Egypt will retain the opportunity to prove with its further behavior that it has not abandoned a solution to the basic cause of the crisis, which is the recognition of the rights of the Palestinians to create their own national state under the leadership of their Palestine Liberation Organization.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES VISITING INDONESIAN OFFICIAL

LD301924 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jan (TANJUG)--Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec today received General Secretary of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry Munawir Sjandjala. They had an exhaustive exchange of views on the forthcoming conference of non-aligned countries' foreign ministers in New Delhi.

Sjandjala has been in Belgrade as part of preparations for the forthcoming ministerial conference. He had consultations with officials of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs on questions to be discussed at the conference.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ITALY ON MUNICIPALITIES

LD010038 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] An agreement on cooperation of towns and municipalities along both coasts of the Adriatic was signed in Rome. The agreement was signed by Vjekoslav Vidjak, member of the Presidium of the Standing Conference of Yugoslav Towns and Municipalities and president of the Split Municipal Assembly, and (Carmilio Rittomonte), president of the National Association of Italian Municipalities.

The protocol signed in Rome envisages the setting up of an Italian-Yugoslav center for cooperation and development of Adriatic towns and municipalities from the two countries. Agreement was also reached on joint activity on protecting the sea from pollution, on economic cooperation, development of ports, preservation of the cultural heritage, sea zoning and cooperation in all other spheres.

TURKEY'S EVREN CITED ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD311046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1655 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Ankara, 30 Jan (TANJUG)--Turkish President Kenan Evren today expressed satisfaction over the development of relations between Yugoslavia and Turkey. In a talk with Yugoslav Ambassador Ramadan Vranici, Evren stressed that such friendly relations must be further nurtured and promoted. "Our two countries," Evren underlined, "have major strategic and political significance."

Kanan Evren received here today Ambassador Vranici in farewell visit.

In an open and cordial talk, Kenan Evran stressed his high esteem of Yugoslavia's policy in international affairs.

LIBYAN DELEGATION VISITS BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

LD010014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1231 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 31 Jan (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, headed by Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah, secretary of the general People's Committee for Planning and president of the Libyan section of the Yugoslav-Libyan mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation, which is on a 2-day working visit to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, held talks with the Executive Council of the republic's Assembly on ways to expand economic cooperation. The Libyan guests were also received by the president of the republican Committee for Relations With Foreign Countries, Tarik Ajanovic.

DOLANC: PUBLIC DEBATE NEEDED BEFORE CONGRESS

LD291600 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Jan (TANJUG)--One can no longer wait for public debate to start by itself, but one must go into the work collectives, initiate discussions and in such a way get to the standpoints of working people. If this is lacking, the congress could turn into a symposium, it was stated today at a meeting of the working group for the third thematic area "Associated Workers in the Delegate System," during a review of the list of topics for preparing reports on this subject.

The congress preparations have reached a stage when it is necessary to start working out theses for congress reports and for a draft resolution, as the most important congress document. There has still been no real debate on direct production, however, and the congress is being held up just because of that, Stane Dolanc said. The resolution, Dolanc added, cannot be written on the basis of the opinions of directors, professors or politicians. Indeed, it cannot be written without public debate, nor before the essential standpoints and opinions of the working class have been elicited in this way.

Stane Dolanc emphasized that practically nothing has been said about self-managing relations in large-scale systems, probably because they are virtually nonexistent, because workers have almost no influence whatever on reproduction. He cited the examples of the railways, in which technology is intersected by republican borders, and he posed the question as to whether the abbreviation JDZ might be more appropriate for this giant today, given the very strong tendence for relations to be decided by state directive. [JZ Jugoslovenska Zeleznica, is the abbreviation for Yugoslav Railways, so JDZ presumably would mean Jugoslovenska Drzavna Zeleznica, Yugoslav State Railways].

One of the questions is also how a self-managing society should be organized and in what way decisions should be adopted. The old forms have been demolished, and new ones have not been built up at the same speed, so that consciously or unconsciously a new content often appears in old forms.

LCY HOLDS MEETING ON TERRITORIAL DEFENSE WORK

LD301145 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jan (TANJUG)--The League of Communists and other organized socialist forces must advocate even more consistent realization of Tito's view on training for territorial defense and the whole population through work and by work. It is particularly significant for the League of Communists that there is a high level of moral and political unity, homogeneity and organization in all Territorial Defense units and headquarters. All analyses demonstrate that the moral and political situation in Territorial Defense units is very good, which is, above all, the result of a good ideopolitical climate and of organized work by the entire society concerning all-people's defense and social self-protection. These were the basic assessments made at today's meeting of executive secretaries of League of Communists central and provincial committees responsible for the work of the League of Communists in all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The place, role and tasks of the League of Communists in developing territorial defense were discussed at this gathering. Taking part in the meeting were other representatives of the republics and provinces, as well as representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and Petar Matic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee presidium Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, and Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Introductory reports were presented by Rista Mladenovic, executive secretary of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, and Maj-Gen Miodrag Ivankovic, chief of the General Staff of the Serbian Territorial Defense headquarters.

Territorial defense, it was stated, increasingly is assuming the features of the self-organization of working people and citizens in all environments for armed struggle, as well as for carrying out security and self-protection tasks in all situations. Associated labor, municipalities, city and intermunicipal communities, republics and provinces are all increasingly realizing their role and obligations in this sphere more successfully. By means of the processes of socialization, Territorial Defense has grown into a million-strong armed force which today encompasses more than 5 percent of the inhabitants of our country.

Territorial defense needs to be developed in accordance with the needs and possibilities of every specific environment. At the same time we need to advocate the avoidance of all those differences which are not (?in accordance with) the specific features of individual organizations of associated labor and local or sociopolitical communities. The realization of these guidelines is significant. It is conditioned by the nature of our defense and self-protection organization in which every soldier [word indistinct] and every citizen is a soldier.

League of Communist aktivs and organizations in Territorial Defense headquarters and units are active during all exercises. In their work they devote special attention to nurturing brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, Yugoslav socialist patriotism, correct interpersonal relationships and other ideopolitical and moral qualities in individuals and collectives.

The League of Communists, as was said at the consultative meeting, will continue in the future to call for even greater training for expert organs of command and all members of Territorial Defense units as well as for ideological unity and firm moral and political situation in every headquarter, command and unit of territorial defense.

At the end of the meeting, the executive secretaries of League of Communists presidiums of central and provincial committees and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium responsible for all-people's defense and social self-protection visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial complex and placed a bouquet of flowers on Comrade Tito's grave.

MOJSOV ATTENDS KUMANOVO GARRISON CONFERENCE

LD312228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1209 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Kumanovo, 30 Jan (TANJUG)--Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today attended the electoral conference of the League of Communists organization at the Kumanovo garrison. Activity to date was assessed at the gathering and tasks were outlined for future action.

The conference judged that the activity of League of Communists organizations in the units is characterized by complete ideological and action unity. Such assessments are confirmed by the results achieved in all spheres of life and work, particularly in training and education, ideopolitical education, the strengthening of military collectives' internal unity, security and self-protection and the development of army economics.

Lazar Mojsov greeted the communists of the Kumanovo garrison units and paid tribute to the results they acheived.

The session was also attended by, among others, Col Gen Dane Cuic, president of the commitee of LCY organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army, Lambe Mihajlovski, LCY Central Committee member and commander of the Skopje Military District; Boro Denkov, secretary of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium; and Borislav Rosic, president of the committee of the League of Communists organization of the Skopje Military District.

MOJSOV HOLDS TALKS WITH SKOPJE ARMY OFFICERS

LD010036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Skopje, 31 Jan (TANJUG)--Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today held talks at the home of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] in Skopje with the officers of the Skopje YPA garrison on topical questions related to the LCY's activity in strengthening the all-people's defense system and self-protection and to the military-political situation. Mojsov especially referred to the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress and to the tasks facing the officers and other members of the YPA who are members of the LCY.

Lazar Mojsov visited the Marshal Tito Barracks where he was acquainted with the life and work of the members of the YPA and with the results of the training and education of military units. On this occasion, Lazar Mojsov visited the commemorative room of the First Macedonian National Liberation Brigade and training laboratories.

President Lazar Mojsov was accompanied by Col Gen Dane Cuic, president of the committee of the LCY organizations in the YPA; Lt Col Gen Lambe Mihajlovski, commander of the Skopje Military District; and others.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA DEFENSE COUNCIL DISCUSSES LAWS

LD291326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1853 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 29 Jan (TANJUG)--At its session today the Bosnia-Hercegovina All-People's Defense Council discussed several war regulations and federal promulgations with the force of law in the sphere of the judiciary and the application of some other federal laws, which (?in accordance with) the Constitution are adopted during a state of war or in the event of direct danger of war. The council proposed that the Presidency adopt the prepared texts of these regulations, together with certain changes and amendments.

At the session special attention was devoted to a discussion of information on the activity of social organizations and associations of citizens in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection, especially an action program for the continued development of markmanship in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, which had previously been discussed and adopted by the Presidency, as well as suitable activities for the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference.

The council judged that activity had been noted by social organizations and associations of citizens in satisfying cultural, sports, technical and other needs and interests of working people and citizens and that their contribution was significant in the continued development of socialist self-management and the realization of general tasks in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Emphasis was laid on the need to build up these organizations, particularly in the local community and basic organizations of associated labor, as well as building up sports and other activities in the framework of social organization.

KOSOVO SAWP CONFERENCE HOLDS SESSION ON DEFENSE

LD312240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Pristina, 30 Jan (TANJUG)--The tasks of the Socialist Alliance and of all organized subjects in the preparations for the "All in Defense and Protection" exercise which will be held in the province this year were examined today at a session of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, which was chaired by Mihailo Zvicer.

It was noted that all conditions had matured for organizing in Kosovo a broad and all-embracing sociopolitical action aimed at training and evaluating the ability for all-people's defense and social self-protection, an action in which all working people and citizens, from the youngest to the oldest, will take part. Such an opportunity is extended by the experiences gained at exercises and tests held in recent years in all municipalities, many local communities and in work and at other collectives in the province.

The "All in Defense and Protection" exercise, preparations for which began at the end of last year and will continue until October, should contribute to the coordination and enrichment of the content of the large-scale, long-term and most practical training of the working people and citizens of this province for successfully waging the all-people's defense war and resistence to any possible aggressor. The breadth of the action should contribute to the further socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection and should ensure that the opportunities to evaluate self-initiative and the role of every social subject in the defense and further strengthening of our political system of socialist self-management are fully exploited.

The Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium also adopted a decision on the formation of a committee for the observance of the 40th anniversary of the uprising and of the socialist revolution in the province.

RESERVE OFFICERS FEDERATION ELECTS BENC PRESIDENT

LD312246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1651 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Zagreb, 30 Jan (TANJUG)--The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Reserve Officers' Federation of Croatia today elected Reserve Lt Dr Milan Benc as the new president of this organization with a 1-year mandate. Tribute was paid to the present president, Milorad Miscevic, lieutenant colonel-general in reserve, for his successful work in this important social organization.

Continuing its session, the Presidium assessed the action designed to train youth for all-people's defense and social self-protection, which started last year, as useful and worth continuing. The action was carried out by the republican committee for all-people's defense and social self-protection, the Federation of Reserve Officers, the Republican Conference of the League of Socialist Youth and the republican staff for Territorial Defense. Youth from specialized schools were trained to acquire military knowledge and skill in providing military and other aspects of resistance and to be included in the units of Territorial Defense and civil protection. Young people have shown great interest in this training which will be repeated in Croatia this year.

The Presidium also considered the course of preparation for the 11th meeting of reserve officers of Yugoslavia, "Brotherhood and Unity," which will be held at Plitvice Lakes from 2 to 4 July.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS COUNTRY'S 1981 ENERGY PLAN

AU011829 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jan 81 p 11

[Dragan Antic report]

[Summary] At a press conference held at the Federal Executive Council yesterday, Stojan Matkaliev, president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, said that a greater utilization of domestic energy potential will also continue this year, along with economy in and replacement of imported fuels. The 1981 energy plan was adopted in full agreement with all republics and provinces, thus, eliminating the need to apply the administrative measures used last year. However, the SFRY Assembly will be asked to extend the law banning the construction of thermoelectric powerplants and heating plans using liquid fuels. The energy plan for this year envisages a further significant cut in consumption of liquid fuels. It is planned that this consumption will be cut by 1 million tons, or 6 percent compared with 1980. More than 10 million tons of crude oil will be imported.

The electric energy plan for this year envisages a shortage of 3.24 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. The total electricity production is planned at 63.86 billion kilowatt hours, 24 billion of which will be produced by hydroelectric powerplants. In Matkaliev's view, the hydroelectric powerplants this year will most likely produce 2 billion kilowatt hours of electricity more than in 1980 when they produced 28.6 billion. The production and consumption and the imports and exports of electricity, coal and fuel oil will be reexamined in May.

This year, it is estimated that 61,968,000 tons of coal, or 36 percent more than in 1979, will be used this year. Domestic production will meet some 93.1 percent of coal consumption; the rest will be imported. This year and in the next few years, Yugoslavia will mainly rely on coal for energy. According to Matkaliev, coal should be given special treatment; this primarily means higher prices.

Further Report

LD290616 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Summary] Belgrade, 27 Jan (TANJUG)--The basic conclusion drawn from an examination of the Yugoslav energy balance sheet for this year is the need to develop energy sources, conserve, find alternative sources for imported fuels, use energy more rationally and increase overall energy production. This was stressed at a press conference in the federal executive council today by Stojan Matkaliev, president of the federal committee for energy and industry.

Last year overall energy production went up by 8.2 percent over the 1979 figure. This was achieved by reducing oil consumption by 2 percent and full imports by 3.5 percent. At the same time, the amount of coal earmarked for energy production was increased by 16.6 percent and that of natural gas by 18.3 percent.

NEED FOR GREATER EXPORTS FROM KOSOVO STRESSED

AU301708 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 26 Jan 81 p 6

[Article by M. Studenica: "Ebbs and Flows of Imports-Exports"]

[Text] The Kosovo economy ended last year with an exchange of goods worth 16.130 billion dinars or almost 20 percent more than 1979. This year, articles were exported, worth 5.674 million dinars or 34 percent more. Meanwhile, a different trend occurred last year in the sphere of imports: The Kosovo economy bought parts, reproduction materials, spare parts and so forth, with an overall value of 10.456 billion dinars or almost 10 percent more than the year before.

During December 1980, the Kosovo import-export sphere had ebbs and flows: While the general export of goods increased in fact nearly 20 percent (compared to the same period in 1979), the sale of goods on markets with convertible currency payments, on the other hand, decreased 20 index points. In this way, imports marked a visible stagnation: General imports fell by 22 percent, while convertible imports decreased nearly 30 percent.

Last year the province had a trade deficit of 4.782 billion dinars, nearly 750 million dinars less than that of 1979. Likewise, the percentage of imports covered by exports, was higher--by 50 percent.

Neshet Zhubi, chairman of the Kosovo Board for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, said that last year's trend in the sphere of trade exchanges were sufficiently favorable, against the projection of the balance of payments and foreign currency payments in Kosovo (for 1980).

Taken generally, last year's trade balance was better than the year before. However, the regional disproportion of exported Kosovo goods and particularly the reduction of exports in areas with convertible payments is cause for sorrow. Thus, it is a necessity of the times for the work-production organizations, especially those concerned with foreign trade, to make greater efforts to increase exports.

BRIEFS

MACEDONIAN VETERANS' ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT--Skopje, 30 Jan (TANJUG)--Djordji Mice Dimceski has been elected at today's meeting of the Macedonian Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia as the new president of the republican branch. He has a 1-year mandate. The outgoing president is Jovko Jovkovski, whose mandate has expired. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1737 GMT 30 Jan 81 LD]